CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WESTEND, SINGER, Special Barton-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British make from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-2-0, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WESTEND, SINGER, Special Barton-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British make from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-2-0, all complete.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 173— BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 24, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
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| HALF-YEARLY ... | ,, 16 | ,, 18 |
| QUARTERLY ..... | ,, 8 | ,, 9 |
| MONTHLY ..... | ,, 3 | ,, 3-8 |

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

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| YEARLY ..... | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 |

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

### HOTELS.

*Tel.* 2710. *Telegraphic*: "LODGE."
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFOR TABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

**Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.**

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

| For charges :— | Monthly | Daily |
|---|---|---|
| Special Class for kings | 200—0 | 10—0—0 |
| 1st Class .. .. | 75—100 | 3—8—0 |
| 2nd Class .. .. | 50—70 | 2—8—0 |
| 3rd Class .. .. | 40—0 | 2—0— |

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS

### WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. -9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. No. 9.
BOMBAY.

### SHIPPING

**P. & O.**
AND
**BRITISH INDIA**
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE**

P AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd July — | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 29th ,, — | CALEDONIA — | 7,622 |
| 5th August | NARKUNDA* — | 16,118 |
| 12th ,, — | NEVASA — | 9,071 |
| 19th ,, — | KASHGAR † — | 8,840 |
| 26th ,, — | CHINA .. — | 7,952 |
| 2nd Sept. | MOREA * — | 10,911 |
| 9th ,, — | PLASSY — | 7,393 |
| 16th ,, — | MALWA .. | 10,941 |
| 23rd ,, — | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 30th ,, — | NALDERA * — | 15,825 |
| 7th Oct. — | CALEDONIA .. | 7,622 |
| 14th ,, — | MACEDONIA † | 11,089 |
| 21st ,, — | DELTA — | 8,097 |
| 28th ,, — | CHINA — | 7,952 |

NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from China Australia.

KASHGAR, MACEDONIA } †Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date About | Steamers. | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Aug — | MANDALA — | 8,246 |
| 22nd ,, — | MANTOLA — | 8,963 |
| 5th Sept. — | MULBERA — | 8,900 |
| 12th ,, — | [illegible] | |
| 19th ,, — | | |
| 25th ,, — | | |
| 8th Sept. — | | with s. s. Dongola. |
| 3rd Oct — | NARKUNDA — | Connects at Colombo with s. s Nankin |

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date. | Steamers | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 18th July — | NALDERA — | 15,825 |
| 8th Sept. — | MANTUA — | 10,902 |
| 6th Oct — | NARKUNDA — | 16,118 |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date About | Steamers | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 28th July .. | VASNA — | Suarch via Karachi. |
| 24th July .. | VITA .. | Karachi direct. |
| 28th July .. | TABORA .. | East & S. Africa |
| 27th July .. | BARALA — | Karachi and Persian Gulf |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P and O and B. I. sailings may be arranged on

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE
**SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.**

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing about |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. Jalatarang | 4300 | 29th July 1922 |
| S. S. Jalavihar | 8750 | 31st July 1922 |
| S. S. Jalapalaka | 7870 | 10th Aug 1922 |

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

### SHIPPING

**N.Y.K LINE**
NIPPON YUEAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hakodate Maru | U. Aoki .... | 5,285 | 19 July | 28 July |
| Ceylon Maru .. | S. Matsukura | 4,905 | 19 July | 2 Aug. |
| † Yojin Maru .. | | 6,735 | 25 July | 5 Aug. |
| Awa Maru .. .. | Y. Nirsi .... | 6,087 | 2nd July | 12 Aug |
| Tamba Maru | N Wada .... | 5,845 | 11 Aug | 25 Aug. |
| † Gyokoh Maru | H. Ogata .... | 5,191 | 16 Aug. | 26 Aug |
| Akita Maru .. .. | Y. Kotoril. | 3,817 | 28 Aug. | 3 Sep. |
| Wakasa Maru .. | M. Goto | 6,033 | 11 Sep. | 25 Sep |
| Kamakura Maru | J. Fujisawa | 5,843 | 27 Sep. | 9 Oct. |

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 279. 4362
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### BANKING

**IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.**

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, [illegible] of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

[illegible]

Sir ROBERT [illegible], Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 8.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra | Kumbakonum |
| Ahmedabad | Khandwa |
| Ahmedabad City | Lahore |
| Ahmednagar | Larkana |
| Akola | Lucknow |
| Akyab | Lyallpur |
| Allahabad | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Alleppey | Madura |
| Ambalia | Mandalay |
| Amraoti | Mangalore |
| Amritsar | Masulipatam |
| Bangalore | Meerut |
| Bassein | Moulmein |
| Bellary | Mooltan |
| Benares | Muzaffarpur |
| Berhampore | Moradabad |
| Bezwada | Nagpore |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Narayangunge |
| Bombay Mandvi | Nasik |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Rd | Negapatam |
| Broach | Ootcamund |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada) |
| Calcutta (Harrison Rd. | Patna |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Peshawar |
| Calicut | Poona |
| Cawnpore | Poona City |
| Chandpore (Pay Office | Quetta |
| Chittagong | Rajahmandry |
| Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur) | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Cochin | Rangoon |
| Coimbatore | Rawalpindi |
| Colombo | Salem |
| Cuddalore | Secunderabad |
| Dacca | Serajgunge (Pay Office) |
| Delhi | Sholapur |
| Dhulia | Simla |
| Erode | Sukkur |
| Guntur | Surat |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | Tellicherry |
| (Sub-Agency Parbhani) | Trichinopoly |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Trivandrum |
| Hubli | Tuticorin |
| Indore | Vellore |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | Vizianagram |
| Jalpaiguri | Vizagapatam |
| Jubbulpore | |
| Karachi | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS— Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

### BANKING

**THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | Authorised ..... | 50,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital | Issued ..... | 50,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital | Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital | Paid-up ..... | 20,45,990 0 0 |
| Reserved | Funds ..... | 17,20,000 0 0 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Montgomery |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Rahon |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hapur | Multan City | Umballa City |
| Hoshiarpur | | Umballa Cant. |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

### INSURANCE

THE
**INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.**

19, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE
**NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD**
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

**Insure under an Endowment Policy**

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

*NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS*
*A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT*

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

**THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.**

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.
BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

**THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD**
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
5% P. A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at a rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch.
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D., Managing Director.

REMEMBER

**"Inkotine Inks"**

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

**G. S. RANADE & CO.**
BOMBAY, No. 4.

### AUCTION SALE.

**MODY & CO.**
AUCTIONEERS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the mortgagee Bai Ratanbai Dinsha Nasikwalla, Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi as the Lessor in the undermentioned property subject to an Indenture of Lease dated [illegible] July, 1921, and made between the said Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi of the one part and Ahmedalli Mulla Abdealli Tapia of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi and under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 13th June 1921 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Bai Ratanbai Dinsha Nasikwalla of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at and on the south side of Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two thousand seven hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. A-7292 being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 323, New No. A-2127, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7292 on which stood the messuage tenement dwelling house and structure assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 2483, Street Nos. 4 and 5 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Navivahoo, and partly by a private gully, on or towards the West by the property of Lalchand Jasodanand, on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PAINT MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1023 KEGS WHITE ZINC, BLACK AND GREY PAINTS OF MESSRS. LIVETT FRANK AND SON, LD., LONDON, (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

Messrs. MODY & Co., Austioneers, will This Day, MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medow Street, opposite the New Share Bazar on account and at the risk of the Insurance Office concerned:—

712 Kegs White Zinc of Messrs. Livett Frank and Son, Ld., London, 28 lbs. (slightly damaged by Fire and Water.)

238 Kegs Black Paints of Messrs. Livett Frank and Son., Ld., London, 28 lbs. (slightly damaged by Fire and Water).

73 Kegs Grey Paints of Messrs. Livett Frank and Son, Ld., London, 28 lbs. (slightly damaged by Fire and Water).

The above Kegs are lying for inspection at the Auctioneers Rooms.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance will have to be paid and kegs taken delivery of within 2 days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, July 24th, 1922.

**BENNETT & CO.**
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Official Liquidattor of the Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will This Day MONDAY, the24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, over Messrs. Asquith and Lords, on the 2nd floor, behind Messrs. Wadia Gandhi & Co., Solicitor's Office, the valuable office furniture of the Corporation, consists of writing table, roll top tables revolving chairs, fold and value chairs, office clock, one big Iron safe one medium size safe of German make, large wioden partition with glas sscreen, large and small glass cupboards, copying pres, Royal and Oliver typewriters, Visigraph typewriter, etc etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid the next day.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, July 24th, 1922.

### AUCTION SALE.

**SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.**
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

A BIG LOT OF MOSQUITTO NETTING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of the concerned sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

A big lot of Mosquitto Netting about 1,000 yards 60 ins.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
IMPORTANT TO PROVISION MERCHANTS WINE DEALERS, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the Controller (sales) Government Surplus Stores, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd days of August, 1922, at 10 a.m. each day at Barrack Master's Yard, Colaba, a very large quantity or turned tinned provisions, wines, etc., consisting of about 3,900 lbs. Arrow Roots, 1,900 lbs. Pearl Barley, 1,800 lbs. Brand's Essence of Beef, 2,200 lbs. Bovril, 5,200 lbs. Extract of Meat, 63,500 lbs. Corned Mutton and Beef, one lakh lbs. Biscuits, three lakhs lbs. Dried Vegetables, six thousand 6 lbs. Salmon, 1,600 lbs. Honey, 4,800 lbs. Allenbury's Food, 1,600 lbs. Oxo in Capes, 1,900 lbs. Baking Powder, 200 lbs. Sachrin, 1,600 lbs. Almond, 6,400 lbs. Wheat, 350 cases Barguids, 150 cases Portwine, 700 cases Chutney, 40 cases Lime Juice, 2,500 lbs. Tobacco, 1,700 lbs. Hobs, 2,75,000 Woodbine Cigarettes, 4,500 lbs. Curry Powder, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. If the goods are not removed before the above specified time rent at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. per day will be paid by the buyers.

Full particulars and conditions of sale will be obtained of the Controller (sales) Surplus Government Stores, Abrut Building, Dongall Road, Ballard Estate, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th July, 1922.

**MISTRY & CO.**
AUCTIONEERS.
2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

Auction Sale of very rich household and artistic furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, Telescopic Dining Table, Roberts' Sideboard, English Cabinet, Gramophone, Roberts' handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Steel English Ice Refrigerator, rich Platedware, Glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Cabinet, English Bedroom Suite, etc., etc.

On TUESDAY, the 25th July, 1922, at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Messrs. MISTRY & CO. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of telescopic screw dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, Roberts' handsome silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved cashmere table, brass top centre table, palm-stands, English cabinet, gramophone, Roberts' tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, carpets, English bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs teakwood, clothe and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, steel English ice refrigerator, glassware, English crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Manager, Russo-Asiatic Bank.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, July 24th, 1922.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

*Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.*

*S. K. BANERJEE,*
*General Manager,*
*The "Bombay Chronicle."*

## SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A Persian knowing GRADUATE, pay Rs. 65 to 80 p.m. as Head Master. Apply to the MANAGER, A. V. School Chikhli (via Billimora).
A R4385

WANTED—A MOHAMEDAN SCIENCE GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE with French as second language, for Panchgani School, Board and Lodge FREE. Apply stating terms to Mr. H. A. LALLJEE, 303, Hornby Rd., Bombay.
A R4388

WANTED—A qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR and a passed final LADY COMPOUNDER for The Gulab Deni Charitable Dispensary. Pay according to qualification. Apply to the MANAGER, RAMNILAS CHARITABLE HOSPITAL, Muzaffar, Nagar U. P.
A R4393

WANTED—Influential and well established business houses as sole agents for quickest selling line on record. Every one a probable purchaser. Terms liberal. Apply to K. SATRALKER, 19, Nihal Peth, City—Poona.
A R4386

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER 1st or 2nd class for Gin and Press Factories in Central Provinces. Parsi preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 8383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4389

WANTED by old established European Cotton Export firm, AGENTS, well versed in the purchase and selection of kappas and cotton at inland stations and capable of managing an Agency. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13784

SALARY Rs. 109—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—A youngman (Moslim or Hindu) proficient in accounts, typewriting and general office routine to work as clerk to an Auctioneering firm established in East Africa. Starting Salary Shillings 320 per month with further prospects. For further particulars apply to G. A. BATOO AND COMPANY, P. O. Box No. 334, MOMBASA.
A R4343

WANTED—(1) a DEMONSTRATOR in PHYSICS, (2) a DEMONSTRATOR in CHEMISTRY and (3) an ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Civil Engineering with qualifications in Drawing, in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay for a Demonstrator Rs. 100 and for the Assistant Professor Rs. 200-25/2-300 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply immediately to the Principal with testimonials. S. C. SHAHANI, Principal, D. J. Sind College.
A C13772

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

ROOMS—Well ventilated for Residential and office purposes. Situation excellent. Post Box 440, Bombay.
C R4077

NASIK, TO LET BUNGALOW, six bed rooms, two drawing, dining rooms, two detached kitchens, whole or in two parts. Apply N. J BULSARA, Nasik.
C R4156

TO LET—One big upper-storied BUNGALOW at Tardeo, opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mill, with electric lights and motor garage. For particulars apply to Mr. TULSIDAS MORARJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4286

TO BE LET—An upper floor of a big house on Girgaum Back Road, about 4 doors off from the junction with Churney Road, consisting of two halls, four bed-rooms and other conveniences with stabling accommodation for a horse and carriage. Monthly rent Rs. 400. Apply SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, "Anand-Kanan", Chowpaty Road.
C R4380

TO LET a spacious GROUND FLOOR, admeasuring about 15,200 square feet, most suitable for Motor Garage, Show Room or some Weaving or Dyeing Factory. Available for immediate occupation at Byculla Club Back Road. Rent most moderate. For further details apply PREMIER STORES AND MACHINERY SUPPLYING AGENCY, 42, Bank Street, Fort.
C R4283

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

**SURPLUS BARGAIN.**

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES of every description disposing at moderate rate, viz., Dressing Chest of Drawers at Rs. 60, Plain Cupboards (Self) (hanging) at Rs. 65, Dining Room Chairs at Rs. 8, Dumbwaiters at Rs. 20. For further particulars apply ADAM SAJAN & COMPANY 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay No. 3.
H

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE

SONAPUR STREET, 450 yds. of LAND TO BE LET on lease or FOR SALE. Please enquire. Address: SULAMAN HAJI HOOSAIN Naltazar. Wazir Building, Ground Floor.
G R4345

FOR SALE SHAMROCK HOUSE—Large Upper Storied-built very pucca of stone in Lime Mortar, Situation Central good outlook, healthy, E. L and W. 13 rooms 6 bath rooms-pantry-store room 2 cook rooms 11 godowns, long glazed in verandah 2 small gardens large Badminton court comfortably furnished. Price Rs. 35,000 clear. Price with the Lodge, Rs. 55,000 or with the Lodge, a seven room cottage, 3 bath rooms, 4 godowns, 1 cook room etc., etc., Rs. 65,000 clear. Apply to OWNER SHAMROCK LODGE, MUSSOORIE.
G R4363

## FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

**FINEST DESSERT PEARS.**

SENT to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. P. 9lb. basket for Rs. 5-1" Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA C13652

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES, Barlowganj U. P. have just received, a complete stock of new seeds from best houses in Europe Ichthemic Guano, the best fertiliger available. Plants of all descriptions in Stock. List on application.
GA R4383

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES 6 lbs. or 2 lbs. each of Dry Figs. Cake Sultanas, Almonds and Apricots, Rs. 13. 6 lbs. Delicious Greengages or Egg Plums, Rs. 9. Delivery Free. Quality Special. Packing Scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY. Quetta, Tele. "GRAPES."
GA C13565

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Rasamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

## MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

TWO seater Morris Cowley ENGLISH CAR FOR SALE, used for a few months, price Rs. 5,000 or nearest offer. Apply MOON AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road.
JA R4354

FOR SALE—ALBION, 20-H.-P., 1½ ton LORRY with a Troller behind in first class runing condition, very little use, nearly new. For further particulars apply to MANAGER, Upper India Steam Flour Mills, Mills, Ambala Cantt.
JA R4309

FOR SALE MOTOR LORRIES, 5 tonner Commer, Sterling and Isotta, complete with accessories and fitted with body. Entirely new. Prices very moderate. For further particulars apply to: THE GENERAL DEPT., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., 192, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
JA R4378

**MOTOR LORRIES FOR QUICK SALE.**

Three 4 ton "DENIUS."
Ten 3½ ton "FIAT."
One 4 ton "FIAT."
One 1 ton "FIAT."

Almost new in perfect running order, very special reduction for more than one must close liquidator's accounts. Apply at once to. THE KARACHI MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation). Lawrence Road, Karachi.
JA C13682

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

WANTED—One 30' by 8' by 125 to 150 lbs. pressure per sq. inch LANCASHIRE BOILER, old or new in good condition. State price and apply with necessary certificates to Box No. 8380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13793

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

## EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior Commercial Courses with the uniform success of past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING. Apollo Street.
M R4352

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

NSTITUTE OF COMMERCE— Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principle, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees modertes. Enrolment daily; Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay Prospectus on Application
M S

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 129, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

## BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—Value and satisfaction a foregone conclusion; Our "PICTURE" Packet of 75 different handsome and high class pictorial stamps from Southern Europe embracing Bosnia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Montenegro, Fiume and Jugo-Slavia only. Price Rs. 2-4. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 13804

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ASS, good and rich milker. Apply Dr. JUDAH, 'Southcotte', Walkeshwar Road.
N R4379

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 5,000 to go and play on the Tote in the Racecourse with the new marvellous "Kimia-Scheme". Sure profit. No loss at all. Please write at once to Box No. 8382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4381

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SHOEING Register your Horses soon for monthly Rs. 4-8 shoeing with S. C. BETHELL expert farrier of Bombay Light Horse, who personally undertakes Surgical and General shoeing at the Bodyguards' Stables behind the Willingdons Sports Club, TARDEO.
T R4390

KHADI PURCHASERS sudhi khadi for suiting and shirting, etc., khadi handkerchief, towels, button, caps, etc., wholesale and retail. BHARAT WEAVING FACTORY, Khatauli, U. P.
T R4383

POONA SEASON RACE TIPS—We have arranged to obtain at very heavy expenses first hand informations and Gallops of CERTAIN WINNERS in Poona and the same will be imparted to you at nominal charges with a special advisory letter by an expert. Write at once to Post Office Box No. 582 (G. P. O.), when our representative will call on you and fully explain our method.
T R4375

VEGETOL—Always use VEGETOL OIL for cooking meals. Cheaper in price than butter, ghee or lard. BURGE & SONS, 2401 East Street, Camp Poona. Please quote "Chronicle" when sending order. Stock can be had from Messrs. TREACHER & CO., Hornby Road and Cumballa Hill and Mr. M. A. JOSEPH, Girgaum, Bombay.
T R4189

VARNISH! VARNISH!! VARNISH!!!—Patronise the Indian manufacture by contracting with us for Varnish and wooden Sole Slippers. AGENTS WANTED. First class material and most economical, enquire prices, GENERAL BUREAU CO., Allahabad, City.
T R4364

## PROFESSION

**CERTAIN CURE.**

Sprue, Gall[illegible]
Paralysis,
Diseases
Arthrit[illegible]
Numero[illegible]
and sen[illegible]
N[illegible]
Our medici[illegible]
Grad[illegible]
No. 1, Ca[illegible]
LUCKN[illegible]

N.B.—Only Europeans and Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**TO BE LET,**

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R4359

## WANTED.

CANDIDATES for being trained at the Dehra Dun Forest College for the appointment of FOREST RANGERS in the Bombay Presidency. Stipends Rs. 50 per mensem. Age between 18 and 23. Minimum qualifications Matriculation, School Final or School Leaving Certificate Examinations. Applications should reach the Chief Conservator by 15th September, 1922. Forms of application and particulars can be had from the:

PERSONAL ASSISTANT,
To the Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 3rd July, 1922.
A C13613

## NOTICE.

**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th July, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may lay before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 7th August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. D. WADIA & COY.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1922. C13765

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**SALONA BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT**

Manufactured by Spalato Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.
Spalato, Italy.

Deliveries from Stock.

Apply Sole Agents:—
TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD.,
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.
R4377

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY**
(Incorporated in England.)

**POONA RACES.**

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 29th July; 5th, 12th, 15th, 19th 26th and 30th August; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 30th September; 4th and 7th October, 1922, for Poona Races.

Two special trains will run on each date i.e., one for first and the other for second class passengers. On no account will a third train be run.

For full particulars, see poster notice at Stations on this Railway or apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus or to the undersigned.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1922.
C13753

## WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Ellichpur City Municipality.

He must have a fair knowledge of English Account and Correspondence must passed the Sub-oversers' and Sanitary Surveyor's examinations of the recognised Colleges.

Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 p.m. by an annual increment of Rs. 5, plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 7-8-0

He will have to do both the duties of the Secretary and Sanitary Inspector.

Selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months and will be required to furnish two securities of Rs. 1,000 each.

Applications with testimonials must reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of August, 1922.

Preference will be given to those who have got previous experience of Municipal work.

P. V. DESHMUKH,
Chairman,
City Municipal Committe
ELLICHPUR.
C13586

**MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH**
(Incorporated by an Act of Legislature).

**NEW SESSION HAS BEGUN FROM THE 1ST JUNE, 1922.**

THE UNIVERS[illegible]
[illegible] 1922,
[illegible] 1922.
[illegible] well as
[illegible] by applying to the REGIST[illegible]slim University, Aligarh.
C13572

**THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st March, 1922, at the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 per share, free of Income Tax will be paid on and after Wednesday the 16th August, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) (except on Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1 p.m. (S. T.) ) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Tuesday, the 20th June, 1922 and who have paid all the four calls with interest.

The Dividend will be paid on production of all documents of the Company at the above Office.

By order of the Board of Directors,
for the Wadia Woollen Mills Limited,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th June, 1922. C13536

**THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY, LD.**

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July, 1922, to 8th August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 10th August, 1922, during Office hours to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 22nd July, 1922. C13751

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

# NOTICE.

# THE CARNATIC PAPER MILLS, Ltd.

"WEXFORD HOUSE," KILPAUK, MADRAS.

Since the prospectus of the Company was issued in 1920 the Directors have resolved to abandon the project of establishing a Mill in or near Madras and have acquired an extensive and suitable site of 45 acres in Rajahmundry on the banks of the Godavari where the construction of the buildings and the installation of machinery are rapidly progressing both for the manufacture of Straw Paper and Paper Pulp from bamboo. The Directors consider that it is very expedient to convert Paper Pulp into finished paper and to add machinery for manufacturing Straw Boards. They are also of opinion, to make the Mill self-contained, that factory to manufacture the required chemicals should be opened. There is considerable demand for both kinds of chemicals required for the manufacture of paper, for industrial and other purpose at remunerative rates.

The Capital of the Company has therefore been raised from Ten to Thirty lakhs of rupees.

The New Capital of Twenty lakhs of rupees is divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each and 50,000 shares of Rs.20 each.

**Shares of Rs. 100 each**—Rs. 25 with application and the balance in calls as and when required of Rs.25 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

**Shares of Rs. 20 each.**—Rs. 10 with application and the balance in calls as and when required of Rs. 5 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

*For prospectus&c., apply to.—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR*
13487 "Wexford House", Kilpauk MADRAS.

## NOTICE.

BOILERS, FOR SALE in Calcutta, two new boilers by Messrs. Beeley & Sons, Ltd., 30 feet long, 8 feet diameter for 180 lbs. pressure per sq. inch. Constructed to special heavy design and complete with accessories and Hopkinson's Fittings. Apply to W. H. BRADY & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Cawnpore.
C13799

## NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from graduates in Medicine and will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 31st instant, for the posts of Honorary Tutor in Medicine and Honorary Tutor in Surgery Preference will be given to applicants, who have held the post of Fellow of the Grant Medical College and Clinical Registrar in Me[illegible] respectively. The posts are [illegible] particulars can [illegible]eper. [illegible]uders [illegible] partial supply will not be [illegible]dered.

7. The successful tenderer shall have to deliver at the Municipal Office the articles in such a quantity as the Municipality may from time to time indent in that behalf.

8. Forms of the final agreement embodying all the terms as to delivery etc., can be inspected at the Store Keeper's Office and the tender should contain a statement that the tenderer has inspected them and is willing to abide himself in case of acceptance of his tender.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 19th July, 1922.
TA C13800

**THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO. LD.**

## NOTICE.

BEING UNABLE to agree with my colleagues on the Board of Directors as to the state and condition of the abovenamed Company, I have intimated to the Board that I intend to sign the audited accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st May, 1921, subject to separate report.

The Board having refused to print my report along with theirs I have printed the same separately. Shareholders wishing to have copies can get them on application.

Up-country shareholders can get copies of my report on applying to me with necessary postage.

S. R. KHOPKAR.
14, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
C13803

**THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD,**

## NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above Association beg to announce that 458 applications for Original Membership have been approved and that the first Board of Directors duly elected and coopted under amended Articles consists of the following gentlemen:—

1. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Esquire, C.I.E., M.B.E., (President). ..... Importers' Panel.
2. J. A. Kay, Esquire, (Vice-President)
3. S. D. Saklatwala, Esquire.
4. F. Stones, Esquire. ... Millowners' Panel.
5. Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire,
6. H. F. Bush, Esquire.
7. Chhotalal Kilachand, Esquire. ..... Exporters' Panel.
7. K. H. McCormack, Esq.,
9. Misrilal Hiralal, Esquire. ..... Importers' Panel.
10. Lowjee Meghjee, Esquire.
11. W. G. McKee, Esquire, Commission Agents & Merchants' Panel.
12. Vassonji Jeewandas, Esquire.
13. I. Mashruwalla, Esquire. ..... Jothawalas' Panel.
14. W. Ellis Jones, Esquire.
15. Shivnarayan Nemani, Esquire. .....
16. Anandilal Podar, Esquire. Brokers' Panel.

By Order.
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager.
22nd July, 1922. C13801

## TENDERS.

## NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, 27th July, 1922, for the supply of yearly requirements of the Conservancy Department for 1922-23.

2. Tenders must be sealed, franked, superscribed as "Tenders for the supply of conservancy stores" and addressed to the Chairman Sanitary Committee, Bandra Municipality.

3. Tenders should accompany 1 per cent. of the aggregate amount tendered for as "Earnest Money" returnable on a tender being rejected. The successful tender shall have to deposit 10 per cent of the aggregate amount of his accepted tender within seven days of the date of acceptance fir the due fulfilment of his undertaking to supply the articles indented for.

4. Tenderer whose tender has been finally accepted, shall, have to execute an agreement on paper duly stamped for the due execution of the contract at his cost; and he shall [illegible]nself by the conditions laid down [illegible] to the approximate quan[illegible] particulars can

## LEGAL NOTICES

## NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO Bombay.

SEALED OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the undermentioned VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement:—

Land consisting of THREE separate plots divided by two private passages with the stables and structures thereon, situate at Gorupdeo, without the Fort of Bombay, adjoining the Maratha Hospital and fronting Chinchpokli Cross Lane and fronting a passage leading to Connaught Road, facing the Victoria Gardens and admeasuring in all about 48,179 square yards Subject to the terms of the lease agreed upon between the trustees and Government. A plan of the property and the draft of the said lease above referred to and the conditions subject to which the offers will be considered can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any business day.

The offers must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of August, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement.
C13769

— PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF —
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
FROM
The Bombay Chronicle Studio

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AMUSEMENTS

**Globe Cinema**
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
**TO-DAY**
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p. m.
THIRD INSTALMENT
**"THE BLUE FOX"**
(in 15 Episodes)

Pathe From Corporation Offers
The Blue Fox
with
Ann Little
(America's Foremost Serial Star)
Each Episode Crammed full of
MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE
**TO-DAY**
Episode 7 WASHED ASHORE
" 8 A PERILOUS LEAP
" 9 THE LOST IDENTITY
GOLDWYN BRAY PICTOGRAPH and HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY with BEBE DANIELS & SNUB POLLARD
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 3 annas.

**IMPERIAL**
TO-NIGHT
**Bodhana**
or
**Shri Ranchhodrai**
The Great devotee of Guzerat in 7 powerful reels
Produ[illegible]
NATIONAL FILM CO;
Directed and Photographed by PATANKER
Daily 4 Shows; 5. 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Satur. & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
Prices as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Are you prepared
FOR A SURPRISE AND A SENSATION
Well, here's something really SMART
ZIGOMAR
ZIGOMAR
ZIGOMAR
has again appeared with his f'Z" Gang.
See this "Eclair's" Masterpiece production that has a world-wide
UNEQUALLED REPUTATION!
Together with our
Most Sensational Serial of Millions and Mystery The
EVIL EYE
EVIL EYE
EVIL EYE
Episodes 3 and 4, featuring
The World's Ligntweight Boxer Champion
BENNY LEONARD,
This Double Bill Extraordinary will be presented at the
**"STAR" CINEMA**
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
4 shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday, Extra Matinee 3-30.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT MANDALI
Founded by
late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Wed. 26th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Saturday 29th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 30th July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM,
*Proprietors.*
N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for this play.

AMUSEMENTS

**EXCELSIOR.**
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P.M.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
LATEST! AND GREATEST!
The great picture the world's greatest comedian has been working on for a whole year.
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
with the amazing infantile actor
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
POPULAR PRICES!
Rs. 3 to 4 annas.
Plans for both performances now open
ROSE & CO., LD.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

**THE EMPIRE**
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Gigantic Eye Treat
TENNYSON'S FAMOUS POEM
**"Lady Godiva"**
A startling motion Picture—The romantic and dramatic spectacle
SEE
The surging crowds of twenty thousand at the coronation ceremony.
SEE
Lady Godiva's sensational ride through the town.
SEE
The destruction of the castle and the fall of the mighty!
BEAUTY! THRILLS! PUNCH!

**THE EMPRESS**
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
By special request the epic of the age
**Mahabharat**
A Classic Production
[illegible]
A photo-drama pulsating with Emotion!
**"The Forged Bride"**
5 Reels—featuring the adorable
**MARY MACLAREN.**
A TRULY GREAT PICTURE OF A WOMAN WHO WON HAPPINESS THROUGH AN UNSELFISH FORGERY.!
The programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy "The Strap-hanger" featuring the popular
**LEE MORAN**
of the P. D. Q. Comedy fame.
**WEST-END CINEMA**
(New Churney Road)

This Week and This Week only
The picture adaptation of the finest story-piece from the great national epic
**PANDAVAS IN EXILE**
—a picture beautiful, abounding in national atmosphere—
one week more
for the satisfaction of our numerable patrons
**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
Girgaum
Time: 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30
Prices as usual.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
Insist on Having Only.
S. C. SEAL'S.
**INK TABLET**
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school master, and merchants, Blue, Black Violet nd Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, Lakhmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 21st.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 8,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp | — |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 250 |
| " " Import | — |
| EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :— | |
| Mid. Americans Spot good inquiry | 13 75 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels | 19 75 |
| New York, 11 a.m. — Oct. | 22 19 |
| (As known in Liverpool at — Jan. | 22 00 |
| closing time.) — Mar. | 21 98 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct. | 21 69 |
| — Jan. | 21 54 |

### SPINNING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 21st.

| | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| July | 13 20 |
| August | 13 03 |
| Sept. | 12 80 |
| Oct. | 12 70 |
| Nov. | — |
| Dec. | — |
| Jan. | 12 40 |
| Feb. | — |
| Mar. | 12 31 |
| April | — |
| May | 12 19 |
| June | — |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 21st.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 13 11 |
| August | 12 93 |
| September | 12 74 |
| Oct. | 12 59 |
| November | 12 52 |
| December | 12 44 |
| January | 12 36 |
| February | 12 31 |
| March | 12 27 |
| April | 12 21 |
| May | 12 16 |
| June | 12 11 |

Tone :—Quiet.

### SPOT COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | — | — |
| Aug. | — | — |
| Sept. | — | — |
| Oct. | — | — |
| Nov. | — | 13 25 |
| Dec. | — | 13 30 |
| Jan. | — | 13 30 |
| Feb. | — | 13 40 |
| Mar. | — | 13 50 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 21st.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | — | 8 40 |
| " " Fully Good | — | 8 80 |
| " " Fine | — | 9 20 |
| " " No. 1 Oomra Good | — | 10 10 |
| " " " Fully Good | — | 10 60 |
| " " " Fine | — | 10 90 |
| M. G. Broach Good | — | 11 00 |
| " " Fully Good | — | 11 40 |
| " " Fine | — | 11 80 |
| M. G. Scinde Good, | — | 8 30 |
| " " Fully Good | — | 8 70 |
| " " Fine | — | 9 10 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 21st.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | 3,000 |
| " Forwarded | 59,000 |
| " Imports | 67,000 |
| " Stock | 921,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 32,000 |
| Water Twist | 1/8 1 2 |
| Printers cloth | 42 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 20th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | — | 3,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | — | — |
| " " to Continent | — | 6,000 |
| Futures at New York July | — | 22 28+ 2 |
| " " " Oct. | — | 22 38+ 2 |
| " " " Dec. | — | 22 33+11 |
| " " " Jan. | — | 22 14+14 |
| " " " Mar. | — | 22 10+20 |
| Spot Cotton, at New York | 22 50 | Unchgd |
| " at New Orleans | 22 25 | Unchgd |
| Futures at New Orleans July | — | 22 25— 3 |
| " at New Orleans Oct. | — | 21 86— 1 |
| Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) | — | 13 1/4 |
| Demand Bills | — | — |
| Silver Commercial U. S. mined | — | 99 5/8 |
| Do. Foreign | — | 70 |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, July 20th

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% | 58 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 35 1/2 |
| " " 2 months hence | 35 3/8 |
| Closing Tone of Silver :—Eastern Buying. Steady. | |
| Interest day to day loans | 1 3/4 |
| " 7 day Market loans | 1 5/8 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 13th instant. | 3 |

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 21st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oct. | 21 92—46 |
| Dec | 21 89—44 |
| Futures at New York... Jan | 21 78—39 |
| Mar | 21 71—39 |

Liverpool, July 21st.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 13 11— 8 |
| Oct. | 12 59—10 |
| Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Jan. | 12 36— 5 |
| Mar. | 12 27— 3 |

London, July 21st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegraphic Transfers | 1/3 23/32 Quiet |
| Bar Gold | £4/12 6 Quiet |
| Bar Silver Spot | 35 1/4 Dull |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 19th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. July-Aug. Paid | 52 |
| Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers | 51/3 |
| Australian 62 lbs. July Sellers | 5 /3 |

Tone :—

SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £17 7/8 |
| Hongkong | £114 |
| National | £44 |
| P. & O. Banking Corp. | £13 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold July-Aug. Sellers | £18 5/8 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship | — |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. | £17 1/2 |

Tone of Rapeseed :—Fair trade.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal | £22 1/2 |

Tone of Linseed :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Paid | £9 3/16 |
| Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug, Sellers | £19 |
| Linseed, Argentine July-Aug. Value | £19 3/4 |

Tone :—Fully steady.

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £66 |
| Standard Copper G. M.. B. | £63 1/4 |
| Copper Braziers | £83 1/2 |
| Yellow Metal | 8 1/4 |
| Hard Spelter | 23 1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets | £16 |

WAR LOANS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 | £88 5/8+3/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4% | 89 5/8 |
| War loan 5% 1929/47 | £100 3/8+1/8 |
| Consols 2 1/2% | £59 3/8+1/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | 37 Ungd |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) | 68+3/4 |
| Govt. Securities 3% | 59 1/4+3/4 |
| 7 p/c. Indian Loan | £118 1/2 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept. | 10 1/2 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid | 7 1/2 |
| Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay | 21 |

Tone :—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible]16/18 C. & F. Calcutta | |
| [illegible] | 18 3 |
| [illegible] Calcutta Aug. | |
| [illegible] | 20/7 1 2 |
| [illegible] Sellers | 2/6 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers | 21/3 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers | 21/4 1/2 |

Tone :—Nothing doing.

### SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, July 20.

Montagus weekly report on silver market says:—"Continued weakness has been shown by China. Exchanges and sales have been made from that quarter as well as on account of America's support has not at all been eager, being mostly composed of bear covering although news as to monsoon is as whole encouraging, it is too soon for whole hearted buying from India, hence prices have been inclined to be retrogade."

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

July 22.

In accordance with 46 points reported lower to-day in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier for F. G. M. G. Brach April-May at Rs. 504 and steadily declined to Rs. 497 on selling by a prominent Marwari Operator. After fluctuating within a range of two rupees, the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 495. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 497. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 492 and closed at Rs. 493. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 545 and steadily went down to Rs. 442 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 444 F. G. M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 538 and eased to Rs. 531 on Marwari Operator selling, the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 532 F. M. G. Oomra July was Rs. 451 nominal White Oomra-September opened at Rs. 459 and went upto Rs. 462 on General buying. From this level it eased to Rs. 452 after sharp fluctuations, on selling by Marwari Jobbers and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 454.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand by Japan Shippers and local spinners was moderate.

### COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay; July 22nd.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. G. Broach | — | April/May | 493 |
| Fully Good Broach | — | July/Augt. | 532 |
| Fully Good Bengal | — | July | 378 |
| " " " | — | Dec./Jan. | 368 |
| Fine Oomra | — | July | 446 |
| " " | — | Sept. | 452 1/2 |
| Southerns | — | July/Augt. | 504 |
| Fine Oomra | — | Dec./Jan. | 442 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 3 p. m. on 21st July 1922.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 7554 Bales. |
| Wheat | 7889 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 6168 " |
| Rape, etc. | 924 " |
| Gingellyseed | 406 " |
| Poppyseed | 79 " |
| Groundnuts | 1077 " |
| Castorseed | 2184 " |
| Rice | 1758 " |
| Myrabollams | Nil " |
| Cottonseed | 16218 " |
| Mowraseed | 1253 " |
| Gram | 928 " |
| Juwar | Nil |
| Masur | Nil |
| Barley | Nil |
| Bajra | 853 " |
| Coal | 4239 Tons |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 22.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-10-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-11-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-12-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 92-4-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 92-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 13/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange Dull but steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 340.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 360.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 350.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 164¼.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 159¾.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 202.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 270.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 179¼.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 347.
London Gold ready sh. 92-6.
London Silver ready d. 35-4.
London Silver forward d. 35-4.
Tone of silver Dull Market, China bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.45 5/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 52.80.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.20.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 55.80.
Italian Exchange Liras. 95.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 2175.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1925 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed steady to firm on bulls buying and bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1352 x.d., India 121, Central 37/4, Tata Bank 16/6 and Eastern 87.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2800, Apollo 81/4, Birla Mills 90, By-Cotton 1240, By Dyeing 1442/8, Bradbury 1050, Century 827/8, Cent. India 5125, Colaba Land 2330, Coorla 265, Crescent 550, Currimbhoy 1875, David 1752/8 Edw. Sassoon 535, Fazulbhoy 1355, Gokak 242/8, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 710, Jamshed Mfg 475, Kastoorchand 950 x.d., Kohinoor 3070 M. Petit 1775, Meyer Sassoon 320, Morarji 7100, New Great 835, New City 725, Pabani 850, Pearls 1097/8, Phoenix 890, Shapurji 352/8, Simplex 845, Standard 2625, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 5130, Tata Mill 1150 x.d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 525, B. Burma 530, B. Burma N. I. 155 pr., Bt. Burma pet 8/4 Bombay Tramway 125, B. Steam 235, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 285, Katni Ord 2[illegible]/8 x.d., Katni Defd 1240 x.d., New India 21/4, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Iron Ord 60, Tata Iron Defd 215, Tata Iron [illegible] Defd 180, Tata Iron N. Defd 180, Tata Hydro 870, Tata Oil 55 and Scindia Steam 7/8.

## MOTOR ACCIDENT AT BANDRA,

The First Class Hon. Magistrate, Bandra, Mr. H. J. Antia, on Monday delivered judgment in the case in which Syed Haroon Rahimzari, of Bhendi Bazaar, Bombay, had been charged by Sub-Inspector Nadirsha, of the Bandra Police, with having on the 22nd June plied a heavy motor vehicle No. 390 (3½ tons) from Chinabai to Danda without any permit from the District Magistrate, Thana, as required by Rule 46 of Special Rules for Heavy Motor Vehicles and Sec. 16 of Act VIII. of 1914.

The motor lorry while passing the Danda Road dashed against the protective Sea wall, and breaking it fell in the sea, with the result that four men were seriously injured and removed to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay. At the time of the accident the owner of the lorry, Pirozsha Dossabhoy Gordhan, was sitting beside the driver.

His Worship in the course of his judgment observed that it was proved that the accused drove the heavy motor vehicle without permission of the District Magistrate and that he also drove at a speed exceeding the limit of 8 miles an hour fixed by the District Magistrate the result having been that he lost control over the brakes and the lorry broke the Sea wall and fell into the creek from a height of about 9 feet. He was convicted and fined Rs. 75.

The owner of the lorry, Pirojsha Dossabhoy Gordhan, was also similarly charged and fined Rs. 50.

Weather and crop reports, the United provinces Eastern Circle, dated the 18th July says:—

Prospects of sugarcane good to excellent, rice normal to good. Western Circle July 19th:—Prospects of sugarcane good, cotton normal, rice poor.—(A.P.)


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# SHARE REPORTS.

### BANKS.

| Name. | Paid up Amount | Face Value. | Div. paid | Last Div. | Quotation to buy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Allahabad Bank | 100 | 100 | Feb-Aug. | 18% | 326 |
| Alliance | 100 | — | Jan-Aug. | 17% | 290 |
| Baroda | 50 | 100 | Jan-July | 15% | 78 |
| Imperial | 500 | 500 | Jan-July | 16% | 1352 xd. |
| „ Contributary | 125 | | „ | | 350 xd. |
| India | 50 | 100 | Jan-July | 15% | 121 |
| Central | 25 | 50 | Feb-Oct. | 14% | 37/4 |
| Tata Bank | 22 1/2 | 75 | „ ex. | 10 | 16/6 |
| Chartered Bank | 2.5 | 2.5 | Apr-Oct. | „ | £ 17 |
| Eastern | 2.5 | 2.10 | „ | „ | 37 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | $125 | $125 | „ | 48% | £ 118 |
| Mercantile Bank of India | £ 12 1/2 | | „ „ | 18% | £ 28/4 |
| Bank of Morvi | 10 | 25 | Feb-Oct. | 9% | 78 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholka | 100 | 100 | Mar-Sept. | 8 3/4% | 120 |
| Ahmedabad Pratnij | 500 | 500 | „ | 912% | 626 |
| Amritsar Patty | 100 | 100 | „ | 9% | 110 |
| Central Provinces | 100 | 100 | „ | 8% | 95 xd |
| Chaparmukh Silghat | 100 | 100 | „ | 2% | 51 |
| Dond-Baramati | 100 | 100 | Feb-Aug. | 8% | 51 |
| Khulna Bagirhat | 100 | 100 | „ | 4% | 108 |
| Larkhana | 100 | 100 | „ | 4% | 62 |
| Mandhra Bhon | 90 | 100 | Feb Aug. | „ | 90 |
| Pachora Jamner | 100 | 100 | Feb-Aug. | „ | 60 |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 100 | Mar-Sept. | 4% | 60 |
| Sialkote Narowal | 100 | 100 | Apr-Oct. | 3% | 75 |
| Sindh Light | 190 | 100 | Jul.-Jan. | 11% | 110 |
| Tapti Valley | 500 | 500 | Mar-Sept. | „ | 581 |
| Upper Sindh Light | 100 | 100 | Feb-Aug. | 4% | 65 |

### CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bundi Portland | 10 | 10 | July | 1-13-4 | 40 |
| Bamankua | 5 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Central mining | 10 | — | — | 6% | 30 |
| Indian Cement | 250 | 250 | — | 17 1/2% | 285 |
| Katni Cement ord. | 100 | 100 | „ | 12 | 257/8 xd |
| „ Defd | 40 | 40 | „ | 46 | 1248 xd |
| Shivrajpur | 10 | 10 | „ | 4-9-4 | 31 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ah. Advance Alliance | 500 | 500 | Apr-Oct. | 203 | 2800 |
| cotton | 100 | 100 | „ | — | 305 n. |
| Appolo | 50 | 50 | Feb-Jan. | 8 | 81/4 |
| Birla mills | 100 | 100 | Apl-Sept | 8 | 90 |
| By. Cotton | 500 | 500 | Sep-Dec. | 100 | 1240 |
| By. Dyeing | 250 | 250 | Mar-apr. | 96 | 1442/8 |
| Bradbury | 250 | 250 | June-Nov. | 100 | 1050 |
| Bombay Industrial | 100 | 100 | „ | 18 | 78 |
| Century | 100 | 100 | Apr-Sep. | 72 | 827/8 |
| Cent. India | 500 | 500 | May-Nov. | 225 | 5125 |
| Colaba Land | 700 | 700 | March | 130 | 2220 |
| Coorla | 100 | 100 | Jne-Dec. | 35 | 265 |
| Crescent | 100 | 100 | July-Dec. | 50 | 550 |
| Currimbhoy | 250 | 250 | „ | 110 | 11875 |
| David | 250 | 250 | Apr-Sep. | 105 | 1752/8 |
| Dawn | 250 | 250 | Mar-Apr. | 200 | 1200 |
| E. D. Sassoon United | 7 1/2 | 10 | Sep. | ex.8 | 5/1 |
| Edward Sassoon, | 200 | 200 | Mar-Aug. | 50 | 535 |
| Elphinstone | 100 | 100 | June | 25 | 151/4 |
| Fasulbhoy | 250 | 250 | „ | 130 | 1385 |
| Framji Petit | 1000 | 1000 | Mar-Sep. | 200 | 2100 |
| Globe | 100 | 100 | Mar-Sep. | 30 | 240 |
| Gokak | 100 | 100 | „ | 30 | 242/8 |
| Indian Bleaching | 100 | 100 | May. | 10 | 226 |
| Indore Malwa | 100 | 100 | Aug-Feb | 52 | 710 |
| Jamshed Mfg. | 250 | 250 | May-Oct. | 65 | 475 |
| Kastoorchand | 500 | 500 | Julp-Dec. | 50 | 980 xd |
| Khatao | 100 | 100 | Apr.-Nov. | 60 | 590 |
| Kilachand mill's | 25 | 25 | Aug-Jan. | 1 1/2 | 17 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | 500 | Mar-Aug. | 225 | 3075 |
| Laxmi Cotton | 1000 | 1000 | Apr.-Oct. | 500 | 5750 |
| Madhavrao Scindia | 100 | 100 | — | 28 | 260 |
| Madhowji | 100 | 100 | July-Dec. | 30 | 475 |
| Mathuradas | 500 | 500 | May-Nov. | 50 | 650 |
| Maneckji Petit | 1000 | 1000 | Mar-Sep. | 400 | 4775 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 100 | 100 | Mar-Aug. | 30 | 320 |
| Morarji | 1000 | 1000 | Apr-Nov. | 400 | 7100 |
| New Great | 200 | 200 | Mar-Sep. | 70 | 825 |
| New City | 100 | 100 | „ | 60 | 725 |
| Paban | 250 | 250 | „ | 99 | 840 |
| Pearle | 250 | 250 | July-Dec. | 90 | 109 7/8 |
| Phoenix | 100 | 100 | Mar-Aug | 100 | 890 |
| Premier | 100 | 100 | May | „ | 160 |
| Planet | 100 | 100 | Dec-Aug. | 20 | 27 2/8 |
| Presidency Mills | 125 | 125 | Aug-Jan. | 25 | 305 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 100 | 100 | Apr-Aug. | 15 | 572/1 |
| Shapurji | 102 | 101 | Aug-Sept | 25 | 352/8 |
| Sholapur | 1000 | 1000 | Apr-Oct. | 700 | 19,500n. |
| Simplex | 250 | 250 | Jan-Dec. | 70 | 1845 |
| Standard | 500 | 500 | Apr-Sept. | 220 | 2625 |
| Swan | 250 | 250 | Mar.-Aug. | 102 | 1260 |
| Swadeshi | 500 | 500 | Apl-Oct. | 300 | 5130 |
| Tata Mill | 500 | 500 | May-Oct. | 90 | 1150 xd. |
| Vishnu Cotton | 500 | 500 | Apl-Oct. | 200 | 2510 |

### ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abd. Electricity | 188 | 100 | „ | 1000 | 140 |
| Andhra Valley | 1000 | 1000 | „ | 49 | 805 |
| Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway | 52 | 52 | „ | „ | 125 |
| Tata Hydro | 1022 | 1022 | Jan. | 35 | 870 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock | 102 | 123 | „ | 152 | 525 |
| B. Burma T. Corpo | 125 | 125 | „ | 25 | 530 |
| B. Burma N.I. | 50 | 125 | „ | 10 | 155 pr |
| By. Flour | 500 | 500 | Jan-Aug. | 125 | 1500 |
| Bi. Burma Pot | — | — | Mar-Oct. | as 6. | 8/4 |
| By. Steam | 250 | 250 | Oct. Rs. 10/5 | | 235 |
| Kamp & Co. | 200 | | July. | 20 | 140 |
| Marcha | 100 | | „ | 12 | 90 |
| New India Insur. | 25 | 250 | „ | „ | 21/4 |
| Oriental Govt. Life | 50 | 200 | April | 10% | 350 |
| Phillips | 40 | | July | 10% | 42 |
| Port Canning | 1000 | | Sept. | 52 | 675 |
| Scindia Steam | 30 | 30 | „ | „ | 7/8 |
| Tata Iron & Steel-Ord. | 75 | 75 | Sept. | 11 | 60 |
| „ Defd | 20 | 20 | Sept. | 81/8 | 215 |
| W. H. Ord. | 75 | 75 | „ | „ | 52/8 |
| W. H. Def | 400 | 400 | „ | „ | 180 |
| White Oil | 100 | 100 | „ | „ | 55 |
| Wheeler &c. | 50 | 50 | June | „ | 320 |

# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The Monsoon has been active in Peninsula but weakened in Gangetic plain and central parts of the country. The storm in the Bay is almost stationary. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, west United Provinces, Konkan, Bombay, Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, Deccan and on north Madras coast. Local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west Rajputana, Central India east, East of Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in north Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujarat, west Central Provinces and Malabar.

Chief amounts:—Port Blair one inch, Medgui three, Tavoy two, Rangoon, Diamond Island, Akyab, Lashio one, Bhamo two, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Shillong one and half, Gauhati three, Sambalpur one, Agra, Barkan two, Jubbulpore one and a half, Raipur two, Jagdalpur one, Bombay eight, Ratnagiri six, Marmagoa, Karwar one, Belgaum three, Mercara one and a half, Kunrool one, Musulipatam three, Cocanada two, Gopalpur four.

Forecast:—Extension in Central Provinces and north Deccan.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Weather and crop reports:—

Bengal 21st July: Transplantation of paddy is proceeding. Weather conditions are satisfactory and prospects of autumn crops are fair.

Bombay 21st July:—The situation is excellent except in the eastern Bombay Deccan and Karnatak where lack of rain is rapidly becoming serious and in northern Gujarat where rain hitherto is insufficient. Much replanting of cotton is required in south Gujarat.

Central Provinces 21st July:—Germination of cotton is excellent. Rice nurseries are promising but more rain is required in some districts for transplanation.

Bihar and Orissa 21st July: Prospects for maize in Behar are poor and a small outturn on a smaller area than usual is probable. A continuation of rain is now needed for paddy transplantation cannot but injure sugarcane.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| Stations. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 23rd July, 1922. | Total since 1st June, 1922. | June 1st to 23rd July. 1920. | 1921. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct | In. Ct. |
| Colaba (Observatory) | 1.17 | 53.16 | 51.57 | 28.24 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital). | 6.83 | 47.42 | 50.90 | 30.23 |
| Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) | 0.90 | 49.07 | 46.00 | 29.85 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) | 7.47 | 52.51 | 47.23 | 31.67 |
| Kemp & Co., (Gamballa Hill) | — | — | — | — |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 21st.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches | 29.603 |
| Temperature of Air — Degrees. | 77.3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer — „ | 75.9 |
| Dew Point — „ | 75.4 |
| Relative humidity of Air — „ | 0.938 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) — „ | 10.0 |
| Maximum temperature of Air — „ | 78.6 |
| Minimum do do — „ | 76.2 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | WSW.SW. |
| Movement of Wind do — miles. | 348 |
| Fall of Rain — — inches | 6.56 |
| Total fall during month — — „ | 26.97 |
| Do. do. year — — „ | 49.60 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd July | 3.67 |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | h. m. | ft. in. | July | h. m. | ft. in. |
| M. | 24 | m 11 25 | 28 11 | | m 6 36 | 14 11 |
| | | 11 17a | 27 4 | 24 | 5 23a | 17 10 |
| Tu. | 25 | 0 3a | 29 7 | | m 5 21 | 14 5 |
| | | | | 25 | 6 7a | 17 6 |
| W. | 26 | m 0 6 | 27 11 | | m 6 6 | 14 4 |
| | | 0 41a | 30 0 | 26 | 6 49a | 16 5 |
| Th. | 27 | m 0 53 | 28 3 | | m 6 51 | 14 8 |
| | | 1 21a | 30 0 | 27 | 7 31a | 16 1 |
| F. | 28 | m 1 39 | 28 3 | | m 7 35 | 15 4 |
| | | 2 3a | 29 7 | 28 | 8 17a | 16 7 |
| S. | 29 | m 10 0 | 26 0 | | m 3 0 | 16 7 |
| | | 9 28a | 26 9 | 29 | 3 45a | 19 9 |
| S. | 30 | m 10 45 | 27 11 | | m 2 49 | 15 9 |
| | | 10 35a | 25 0 | 30 | 4 36a | 18 9 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

| | A.M. Sunrise | P.M. Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| July 24 (Monday) | 6h. 12m. | 7h. 17m. |
| „ 25 (Tuesday) | 6h. 13m. | 7h. 17m. |
| „ 26 (Wednesday) | 6h. 10m. | 7h. 19m. |
| „ 27 (Thursday) | 6h. 11m. | 7h. 18m. |
| „ 28 (Friday) | 6h. 11m. | 7h. 18m. |
| „ 29 (Saturday) | 6h. 12m. | 7h. 18m. |
| „ 30 (Sunday) | 6h. 12m. | 7h. 18m. |

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 31st, 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7th, 9h, 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are clear at Multan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and night temperature was lower than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports a fall of 2.39" of rain while Jhansi received 0.52". Skies are moderately clouded and in the west of the division day temperature was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputaa.—Bikaner had 0.43" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana. Day temperature was above normal at Bikaner. Night temperature was slightly higher than usual in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para and Surat report 0.21", 0.83" and 0.21" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bhuj and in excess at Bhavnagar Para. Day temperature was higher than usual in north Gujarat. Night temperature was below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur and Jubbulpore report 2.14" and 1.30" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain, which has been very heavy in the north of the division. Bombay reports 8.47", Ratnagiri 6.22", Mormugao 1.21" and Karwar 0.98". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the north of the division day temperature was lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and locally in the north Bombay Deccan. Belgaum reports a heavy fall of 3.35" while Poona had 0.38", Sholapur 0.64", Bijapur 0.41", Aurangabad 0.67" and Hyderabad 0.87". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given very heavy rain in the north Konkan. Weather in the north-east of the Peninsula is affected by the reported storm from the Bay of Bengal. Rain has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the west United Provinces, the Madras Deccan, and on the north Madras coast and local in Kathiawar, in the east of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and in Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Malabar, south Gujarat, north Rajputana and the north Punjab. Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Masulipatam respectively report heavy falls of 8.47", 6.22", 3.35" and 3.00", other notable amounts being a fall of 2.39" at Agra and of 2.14" at Raipur. The sea is rough at Colombo, Mangalore, Karwar, Mormugao, Dwarka and Karachi. Day temperature was lower than usual over the greater part of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—An increase of rain is likely in the central parts of the reporting area and a decrease in the north Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st July 1922.

A storm of slight intensity has formed off Orissa and will probably cross the coast in a north-westerly direction during the day. The monsoon has weakened in north-west India but has been active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast, and local in Assam, the east Punjab, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, Kashmir, south Rajputana, Gujarat and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Mergui one inch; Rangoon two; Darjiling one; False-Point one and a half; Cuttack three; Patna, Gaya two; Bareilly, Roorkee, Mukteswar four; Dehra-Dun, Chakrata one; Nowgong one and a half; Sutna one; Jagdalpur three; Hanamkonda, Cocanada two and Mercara one and a half.

### OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF JULY 1922.

| Stations. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity At 8 a.m. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Total to date. | Departure since 1st June. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. 21st | 94.4 | 89.1 | 76 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Jask | 97.3 | 87.1 | 81 | .. | 0 | —0.08 |
| Muskat | 92.3 | 86.0 | 81 | .. | 0 | —0.16 |
| Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 102.2 | 79.1 | 71 | 0 08 | 0.05 | —1.22 |
| Rawalpindi | 96.7 | 75.1 | 71 | 0.20 | 3.26 | —3.85 |
| Lahore | 102.3 | 83.3 | 72 | .. | 2.41 | —3.05 |
| Hissar | 98.4 | 78.9 | 76 | .. | 3.19 | —1 25 |
| Ambala | 90.6 | 78.0 | 82 | 0.05 | 15.43 | +6.51 |
| Delhi | 89.4 | 77.4 | 91 | .. | 5.17 | —3.90 |
| UNITED PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Agra | 90.0 | 77.2 | 85 | 2.39 | 7.70 | —1.50 |
| Manipuri | 86.2 | 78.8 | 87 | 0.07 | 14.02 | +5.99 |
| Jhanso | 84.6 | 75.4 | 84 | 0 52 | 11.90 | —0.70 |
| Cawnpore | 94.0 | 79.2 | 82 | 0 01 | 10.38 | +0.07 |
| Allahabad | 91.9 | 81.4 | 87 | .. | 12.02 | —0.35 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobanad | 104.7 | 88.2 | 82 | .. | 0 | —0.93 |
| Karachi | 90.8 | 8.97 | 82 | .. | 0.08 | —2.96 |
| Ajmer | 94.2 | 79.6 | 63 | 0. | 3.47 | —2.60 |
| Jaipur | 94.6 | 7.72 | 49 | 0.02 | 5.31 | —2.49 |
| Kotah | 94.6 | 79.6 | 67 | .. | 6.22 | —3.38 |
| Mouut Abu | 76.0 | 67.2 | 84 | .. | 8.61 | —13.71 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 89.4 | 72.4 | 64 | .. | 1.01 | —5.73 |
| Dwarka | 87.8 | 82.5 | 79 | .. | 4.20 | —3.88 |
| Veraval | 84.3 | 81.1 | 89 | .. | 4.20 | —4.18 |
| Rajkot | 88.5 | 77.1 | 93 | 0 21 | 3.75 | —3.41 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 94.8 | 76.8 | 93 | 0 83 | 6.75 | —2.32 |
| Surat | 87.5 | 77.2 | 93 | 0.21 | 20.75 | —0.17 |
| Ahmedabad | 100.6 | 80.1 | 76 | .. | 7.52 | —5.85 |
| Deesa | 98.2 | 81.2 | 70 | .. | 3.41 | —5.16 |
| Neemuch | 88.7 | 76.9 | 75 | .. | 14.72 | +4.89 |
| Indore | 86.3 | 74.1 | 85 | .. | 14.98 | +2.40 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 83.1 | 75.5 | 90 | 13.0 | 23.93 | +3.00 |
| Saugor | 82.4 | 78.0 | 89 | .. | 18.83 | +9.35 |
| Hosangabad | 88.7 | 75 8 | 89 | .. | 15 43 | —1.39 |
| Khandwa | 82.0 | 75.7 | 77 | .. | 4.90 | —6.64 |
| Akola | 87.2 | 76.5 | 82 | .. | 11.68 | —0.97 |
| Amroto | 80.8 | 74.5 | 88 | .. | 12.48 | —0.99 |
| Nagpur | 83.3 | 77.2 | 71 | .. | 14.34 | —4.87 |
| Chanda | 87.1 | 76.6 | 85 | .. | 14.26 | —5.93 |
| Raipur | 87.5 | 74.3 | 88 | 2.14 | 17.92 | —0.25 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 78.6 | 76.2 | 94 | 8.47 | 52.59 | +13.71 |
| Ratnagiri | 79.1 | 73.5 | 85 | 6 22 | 75.39 | +20.15 |
| Marmugoa | 79.9 | 75 1 | 93 | 1.21 | 65.31 | +11.61 |
| Karwar | 81.5 | 74.6 | 82 | 0 98 | 75.15 | +7.57 |
| BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 85.5 | 74.0 | 79 | 0 04 | 8.10 | —0.10 |
| Ahmednagar | 77.7 | 70.5 | 84 | 0.06 | 6 87 | —1.04 |
| Poona | 75.8 | 70.4 | 93 | 0.38 | 8.72 | —1.59 |
| Sholapur | 76.2 | 71.5 | 88 | 0 64 | 9.83 | +1.86 |
| Bijapur | 73.4 | 69.8 | 94 | 0 41 | 3.60 | —1.51 |
| Belgaum | 71.2 | 67.4 | 98 | 3 35 | 19.79 | —6.59 |
| Aurangabad | 80.5 | 71.0 | 89 | 0.67 | 13.92 | +3.12 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 79.6 | 71.1 | 93 | 0 05 | 11.66 | —0.85 |
| Hyderabd | 76.3 | 69.6 | 96 | 0 87 | 6.52 | —2.57 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalaore | 84.3 | 77.2 | 84 | 0 05 | 77.86 | +12.57 |
| Calicat | 80.8 | 73.8 | 97 | 0 78 | 75.81 | +19.38 |
| Cochin | 84.4 | 77.7 | 86 | 0.03 | 54.00 | +8.49 |
| Colombo | 85.0 | 74.3 | 92 | .. | 12.36 | +0.51 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 77.3 | 73.7 | 94 | 3.00 | 8.78 | —0 35 |
| Coimbatore | 79.1 | 73.1 | 80 | 0.22 | 6.60 | —2.56 |
| Cuddapah | 93.9 | 72.8 | 93 | 0.31 | 4.12 | —1.53 |
| Madras | 86.9 | 77.4 | 74 | .. | 4.14 | —0.35 |
| Bangalore | 75.5 | 65.1 | 92 | 0.13 | 5.05 | —0.79 |
| Colmtore | 81.7 | 73.3 | 95 | 0.04 | 2.64 | —0.17 |
| Trichanopoly | 98.6 | 79 3 | 51 | .. | 0.61 | —1.67 |
| Negapatam | 95.5 | 80.7 | 59 | .. | 3.17 | +0.76 |

## CASE AGAINST MAZHARUL HAQUE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, July 22.

The Editor of the "Motherland" who has been criminally proceeded against by the Inspector-General of Prisons for publishing articles about the treatment of political prisoners in jails, admitted that the facts presented before the Court were literally true and they appeared more under-coloured than over-coloured.

## CHRIST & NON-COOPERATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Have no fellowship with unfruitful works of darkness, rather reprove them" (Eph. V. 2). The whole movement is based on the teachings of Christ but not on present day Christianity. Mahatma Gandhi said: "Non-cooperate with evil and cooperate with good" and that has appealed to the country and therein lies the power of Non-Cooperation movement. Its last twenty months' activities have completely brought about a national concord in the demand for Swaraj as the only remedy for all ills under which the country is labouring. This national unanimity was at no time considered a possibility for several generations or until the whole community of thirty-three crores of people was proselytized into Christianity. But now it is an accomplished fact baffling the world, and it is due to a man of God, Mahatma Gandhi. His teachings are fundamentally Cchristian, inasmuch as he loves his neighbour as himself; and that love embraces all other religious principles with the result that the Hindu, the Muslim, the Christian, the Parsee, the Jew and the rest love him and feel united to one another. We might bring in various reasons for this national unanimity but we cannot ignore that the Hand of God is at work to deliver this country from bondage and from evil. Christ Himself taught the people (not the Christians only) to pray for deliverance from evil and what is known as Lord's Prayer contains this significant supplication: "deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory" on which the Ali Brothers pleaded "not guilty" and every Non-cooperator believes in National unanimity is a bare necessity for a free and unfettered existence of a country and as long as this is absent in the people they are bound to live in bondage. In twenty months, the Non-cooperation movement has manifested what is noble, what is true and what is right and only the blind cannot see. Non-cooperation, from a Christian point of view, is a sacred movement. It is movement *minding its own business* without harm to humanity and without subordination to earthly power which refuses to become humane. Non-Cooperators are Satyagrahis. "Ye are the salt of the earth" said Christ, alluding to the righteous. Non-cooperation is, therefore, the right movement, its *bona-fides* are sacrifices and who dare ask the Non-cooperator for his *bona-fides* while he is on the way to Calvary to be flogged, spat upon and crucified if need be?

[redacted] but get they will. [redacted] yet got its political freedom [redacted] constitutional means. Swaraj by steps is a mirage; one will be chasing it for eternity without reaching it. "Freedom does not come by instalments" said Mahatma Gandhi, "it is like birth" and following his constructive programme, the country will one morning wake up to breathe the air of freedom as the child that is born into the world. There is nothing in the world to prevent the Co-operators and the Independents from joining the Congress; a righteous movement like the N. C. O. is like the light of righteousness shining for everybody. If the Non-cooperators keep turning their other cheek to all repression, in a few months they will not only demonstrate the power of non-violence, the soul-power but render brute force obsolete. Interested parties may redicule the N. C. O., but he must not mind. Non-cooperation with evil is not a new discovery; all great Mahatmas have preached and practised it. Christ practised it even unto death.—Yours, etc.

JOHN.

## A POSTMAN CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

An interesting post office theft case is reported from Benares. There were numerous complaints about the loss of letters whereupon the Postmaster of the City Post Office searched a peon and found in his pocket many stamps. Prosecution followed and Wajid Hussain, the accused, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The Sessions Judge remarked that Wajid Hussain was in the habit of leaving one letter box uncleared. He could then take letters cleared from all other boxes to the post office without rousing any suspicion. He returned at his leisure and selected letters from the uncleared box and removed stamps from them. It appears that he then posted the letters from which the stamps had been removed, in the letter boxes of another circle so that the guilt may not be brought home to him.

## TWO MORE POSTAL CONVICTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 21.

Oomaji, an old postal servant, who mysteriously disappeared in May last when charged with the theft of delivery money orders worth Rs. 700 and who subsequently surrendered, was placed before the Cantonment Magistrate and committed to Sessions. He has now been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Govindraj, another postman, against whom five cases of fraud and misappropriation of money orders were pending disposal in the Sessions Court was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

## BANDRA'S CITY FATHERS.

### PIGEON NUISANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 21.

The Bandra Municipal Council Hall is sometimes pompously described as the Town Hall of Bandra, where also the First Class Honorary Magistrate holds his Court, and where cantatrices have sung as sweetly as nightingales and lovers of the light fantastic toe displayed their Terpsichodean skill. Such distinguished rendezvous would naturally, of all others, be expected to be kept as sweets and clean as a tabernacle.

In the middle of the hall there is a long massive quadrilateral table used by the brilliant constellation of Bandra City Fathers for their meetings. This table is covered by a kind of green cloth used in the upholstering of billiard tables. High above the table in the roofing wild pigeons have established a large, cosy and comfortable colony, and from this coign of vantage they shower their droppings, with liberal plenitude, on the table so that the green table cloth is all over full of thick repulsive patches of dirt.

There have been perennial complaints in the Press of the uncleanlines of such filthy localities in Bandra as Colwad and Chimbai. This is not to be wondered at, for what nations of cleanliness and sanitation the City Fathers can have can be easily judged from the glaring fact that although the green table-cloth has remained an eye-sore to visitors to the Council Hall, not one Municipal Member whether European, Christian, Hindu or Parsi has deemed it necessary, nay imperative, to suggest or introduce a motion for the sending of the table-cloth for a good clean wash at the dhoby's and the abatement of the nuisance.

## CONTINENTAL PREDICTIONS

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THIS Wonderful Planchette is made of wood and is shaped like a heart. Underneath are two pantagraph wheels about two inches high. There is a hole in the centre made plank of board. In this hole is fixed an ordinary pencil which is so adjusted as to form as it were, the third leg of the Planchette. In the centre of the Planchette is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full SPIRITUAL and MESMERIC power. (This is the special pattern of Professor N. P. Kotie). The Planchette is then placed upon a sheet of white paper and two persons lay their hands lightly upon it, not in any way influencing its motion. When one of them or a third person, asks a question, and the wheels move. The Planchette traverses the paper, and the pencil, of course, following the motion of the wheels, write, the reply very distinctly and freely. It is not necessary to ask the question aloud, a mental question is quite sufficient, and all language are alike to the Planchette. Our Planchette is unique. Any body may use. It immediately writes the answers of the questions put to it. Every body should own a Planchette. Price Rs. 5/8 (9s. 4d.) including postage and packing.

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Now is the time to test our Wonderful PLANCHETTE.

REMARKABLE PRESS OPINION.

The "H' Kesari," Volume II. No. 20. Thursday, October 26, :—We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotie for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of prof. Kotie's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present, and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this Planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon Esq., of Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 18th Sept 1921:—I get one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainments I am in success every time with your Planchette."

I. B. Honnavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 23rd September 1921:—I am glad to inform you that I am successful in getting answers from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."

*ADDRESS YOUR ORDERS TO*—

The Manager, THE MAGICAL CO. Dept: B.
Jhansi, INDIA.

# CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TUESDAY, July 25.

Public meeting to discuss re-Municipal administration and manhood franchise, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. Baptista to preside.

THURSDAY, July 27.

Women's Council "At Home," Town Hall 5—7. Speakers: Lady Reed and Dr. Sandilands.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

### G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail .. .. | 17 0 | 12 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) | 13 15 | 21 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7 30 | 13 30 |
| Madras Mail .. .. | 8 40 | 21 15 |
| Poona Mail .. .. | 11 30 | 1: 45 |
| Inter & 3rd Poona Express | 12 5 | 14 10 |
| Poona Express .. .. | 19 45 | 7 50 |
| Delhi & Lucknow Express | 9 0 | 22 6 |
| Madras Express.. .. | 21 40 | 8 30 |

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

| | Arr, H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay-Peshawar Mail.. | 14 0 | 15 0 |
| Gujarat Mail .. .. | 11 10 | 20 20 |
| Kathiawar Express .. | 7 45 | 20 45 |
| Fast Passenger .. .. | 21 30 | 7 5 |

### GUJERATI RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The Gujerati Rashtriya Shala vacates its present premises in Princess Street and begins to work from Tuesday the 25th July at Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road.

### INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

"An informal meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on the 8th July 1922, when some questions relating to his Department were discussed with the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, Minister for Excise and Forests."

### THE SHAMRAO VITHAL MEMORIAL FUND.

Scholarships of Rs. 10 each tenable for a year are awarded to Mathur[illegible]bai R[illegible]i, Shripad Shivrao Ugrankar [illegible], Anant Gopujkar.

### "AT HOME" TO DR. M. B. SOPARKAR.

Dr. M. B. Velkar was "At Home" to meet Dr. M. B. Soparkar, M. D. (Bom.) who is proceeding to 'Kasauli' as Assistant Director of the Central Research Institute, on Saturday the 22nd instant at 5-30 p.m. Large number of friend of Dr. Velkar were present on the occasion.

### NAMDEO SAMAJIC SANSTHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sanstha, Hari Bhakta Parayan Vyankat Swami of the Alandi Warkari institution will perform Shree Hari Kirtan in the Murar Baug near Kandewadi at 9 p.m., to-day (Monday) (S. T.).

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 26th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. G. E. L. Carter will read a paper on "Self-resuscitation and Magic Cannibalism."

### MOTHERS' DAY.

In England Mr. G. A. Whitehead is a founder of Mothers' Day. He entertained recently 120 elderly mothers of workers in Whitehead's Air Crafts at a launch picnic on the river. At that time Queen Alexandra sent the following letter:—"Mothers' Day, which is to be celebrated, has my full sympathy, and will, I feel sure, be welcomed by all classes of the community. I wish the movement all possible success."

### MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' EXAM RESULT.

List of successful candidates of the First, Second and Third Classes at the Mechanical Engineers' Examination held on the 19th July 1922 and subsequent days:—

FIRST CLASS.

Romesh Chandra Chakrabarty.

SECOND CLASS.

Chhotubhai Khusalbhai Desai, Zacharias Sebastian Valliaparampil; S. Thirumalachary, Jeevaratnam Chowdhary, Kaikhoshroo Byramji Bhedwar, Nandlal Naranji Dave, M. Doraswami Iyanger, Dahyabhai Govindlal Maistry.

THIRD CLASS.

Ramprasad Kashiram Fitter, Zazer Ramji Fitter, Ramprasad Baijnath, Rama Govinda Kadam, Bhana Jiram Patel, Dhunji Bhagwan Kharwa, Yenkappa Virbhadra, Shiva Tanoo, Madan Damoder Desai, Dawood Hussan, Shanker Zamji Dhole, Krishna Mahadu, Shivlal Moti Patel, Abdullakhan Esoobkhan, Deoji Premji Patel, Mahamad Ismail valad Fakirsaheb, Abdul Hamed Khan, Shaik Abdul Shaik Mahabub Shaik, Prabhoo Lachaman, D'arma Genu, Raghoba Sakharam Punchall, Mohn Naran, Shamboolingam Herruppan Lyagalwar, Bhikoo Govind, Narayenswami Ramswawmi, Mohanlal Ramlalji Vyas, Motilal Tribhovandas Barot, Bhanabhai Hirabhai Ptela, Girdhar Ranchhod Blacksmith, Shankerlal Kodar Luhar, Sorabji Bamanji Sethna, Pranjiwan Iswardas Carpenter. Noor Mahomed Karimbux, Dhondi Naraven Borate, Vithal Gopal Mahashabde, Amritlal Prabhashanker Raval, Bavla Vasan Dubla, Mahmmadkhan Vazirkhan Fitter, Narashih Annaji Kulakarni, Bhagawan Eknath Pawar, Joseph Beiggs, Dasarath Vithoba Chamar, Abdul Majid Shaik Dawood, Sitaram Narayen, Niajullakhan Jaferkhan.

### CRICKET MATCHES CANCELLED.

On account of heavy rains in Bombay during the past week all the cricket matches which were to come off on Saturday and Sunday, were cancelled. The cricket enthusiasts, therefore, were disappointed last week.

## IMPRESSMENT OF CARTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" of the 21st instant published a notification from the Director of Information defending the present system of the impressment of carts by Government officers during their tours. I had so far believed that the duty of the Director of Information was to disseminate correct information. But it seems from this notification that he has begun to take upon himself the duty of defending the soundness or otherwise of a particular administrative policy. I do not want to minimise the necessity of touring by certain Government officials. We want them to tour for which purpose they are given liberal travelling allowances. I cannot see the propriety of the Director of Information reminding the public of the necessity of subordinating their individual interests for the interests of the State. Such a sermon comes from people who receive such fat salaraies to do the work of the State that they are not only a heavy burden upon the taxpayer, but put a dangerous strain on the resources of the State!

The Director of Information refers to the practice prevailing in England, of billeting soldiers upon private families. I am afraid the learned Director has forgotten his history of England; otherwise he could have known that whenever this practice had been resorted to considerably, it had not failed to create discontent among the people. May I ask the Director to give me information regarding the number of families upon whom soldiers were billetted in England during the year 1921? The Director is not fair when he draws an analogy between the regulations compelling the driver of a *public* conveyance in towns to take anyone who wishes to hire the vehicle and the impressment of *private* carts for Government offivers. The distinction between a *public conveyance* and a *private cart* is too obvious to have been unnoticed. The Director of Information does not state in his notification why the practice of impressment is necessary. He simply states that the practice has been in existence for hundreds of years. Does the hoary age of practice make it right? In pre-British times when Government officers were not given fat travelling allowances, the practice of impressment had some justification. But the British Government is very generous in giving travelling allowances to its higher officers and the Director of Information himself admits that the number of carts available has cnosiderably increased. Why should not, therefore, the Government officers hire carts as private citizens? There are several other people beside the Government Officers who travel from village to village and who are able to get conveyances by paying market rates of hire. If Government Officers find it difficult to get carts on hire, then there must be something wrong somewhere. The owners of carts have no special grudge against the Officers of the Government so that they may [illegible] and if they have such [illegible] the duties of Government to find out why they have it? The Director of Information cannot explain away the discontent as being the result solely of the preachings of political agitators who are opposed to the present system of Government. The discontent has been in existence long before any political agitation was begun in India; and the Director of Information admits this fact too. Of course, to-day the political agitator takes advantage of the discontent which exists on account of a real grievance and we may expect him to continue to do so as long as the cause of the grievance, viz., the impressment of carts, is not removed. Government cannot remain indifferent to this evil. Their officers must hereafter give up their privileges and move among people as ordinary men. If they want carts, they should secure them as other people do by paying full market rates and treating the cartmen courteously. Better still it would be if Government officials keep their own carts or engage them for the whole of the touring season. They are paid travelling allowances sufficient to enable them to do so. This may not enable them to save anything out of their travelling allowances, but certainly it would save the people from a good deal of trouble. The reputation of the officers as honest public servants will not be open to attack on this ground and the political agitators will have one ground less to foment discontent against the Government.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. JOSHI.

Bombay, July 22.

### BROACH SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

During the year 1921-22, the Association examined the health of school-going children. Its usual activities are, (1) Public lectures, (2) Health shows, (3) Lantern lectures and demonstrations, (4) Sale and free distribution of quinine and kindred matters. It also maintains three shops in the city for selling pure milk to the city at a moderate price. During the year under report the Associations sustained a great loss in the death of its first patron Mr. H. R. Greaves. Sanitation should be looked after by the Municipality but until we have got local bodies capable sweeping the Augean stables, Association like the one at Surat serve a very useful purpose, and we regret to note that its finances are not satisfactory. The District Local Board should continue its annual grant of Rs. 500 instead of reducing it to Rs. 300. The Municipality which contributes Rs. 150 per year can be more generous and we expect the wealthy citizens of Surat also to help the Association which is doing such useful work.

### RELIEF IN MALABAR.

An appeal for funds to relieve the sufferings of famished Hindus of Malabar has been issued by the Arya Samaj. Subscriptions may be sent either to Mahatma Hansraj, President Arya Pradeshaka Pratinidhi Sabha, Lahore, or to Mehta Sawan Mal Dutta, Arya Samaj Relief Centre, Calicut.

An Allahabad message of July 21 states To-day W. A. Collard who was convicted by Mr. Justice Ryves under section 377 I.P.C., and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment, applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council on the ground of misdirection to the jury. The Chief Justice rejected the application. (A. P.)

A Retrenchment Committee has been appointed in the Wadhwan State to cut down the expenditure in various departments. (A P.)

## PRACTICAL TRAINING FOR INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent publication of the report of the Committee on Technical Education has again brought to the fore the question of practical training of Indians. Generally there are two ways of training. One is the system of pupilage under which a young man is apprenticed, generally after good college education in some cases for a nigh annual premium. He is trained in the office and on the works, so that from the commencement he is brought into intimate contact with all branches of commercial engineering, involving designing, constructing and operating of the completed project or plant. But what is more important still is that in this type of combined office and works training he gains an intimate knowledge of the handling of men which is a vital portion of an engineers training. Most of the eminent engineers abroad have been trained by this method, for as the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers recently stated "engineering is made up of 90 per cent of common sense and 10 per cent of theory." The college system of training in India gives 90 per cent of theory and 10 per cent of common sense for the simple reason that the majority of students on the completion of their college course, do not realise the necessity of regular apprenticeship under actual commercial engineering conditions.

The other system of training is for the young man, after a good general education, (say up to the standard of an English High School) to join a large works, going through all the departments and attending special works schools or continuation classes. Under such conditions the young men get a thorough knowledge of all phases of engineering work under the guidance of practical men actually engaged on the work.

The Tatas have done much to promote technical and scientific education in India, as evidenced by the handsome endowments that they have made towards the establishment and maintainence of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, their Education Scheme for the higher education of Indians abroad and the various facilities they have offered in their industrial enterprises for apprenticeship training. This system at their mills has produced many a mill manager and other workers, so that practically the whole of this section is run entirely with Indian management. At Jamshedpur an up-to-date technological institute has been started with the co-operation of the Behar and Orissa Government for training apprentices in their steel works. In the Tata Bank a similar scheme has been instituted, through the means of which they hope to secure their future branch managers and other high officers. [illegible] the New India [illegible] their staff to study [illegible] work [illegible] In the Hydro-electric schemes they have also taken on apprentices on the electrical side.

My object in writting this, is to draw attention to the possibilities that present themselves for the training of men in field and constructional work offered by their Dam and Tunnel work in connection with the Mulshi-Petha scheme. Such schemes of hydro-electric development are bound to be taken up in other parts of India sooner or later and it would be in the interests of our young men to anticipate what will be a growing field, as for the moment we have to depend on outside engineers for such work which involves specialisation of a high order I would, therefore, appeal to the Tatas generally, and the Tata Power Company in particular, to inaugurate a system of works training in the field on their large engineering enterprises. Let them take up, say four suitable young men, preferably from the Mulshi Valley, for their work on the dam and tunnel so as to train them up. Similarly they could take up two or three for the Tata Construction Company to specialise in building construction in all its branches. These men should be taken without any premium, while on the other hand they may be given a salary, so that they would feel that they are under the full influence of the works as regards time-keeping discipline etc. and are not working for or learning on charity. My main point is that these great enterprises offer unique facilities for practical training, and other companies might well consider extending to the public this service for the training of engineers which the Tatas offer. And if the Tata Power Company can take up a few young men, and within the next two years or more train them up as engineers, they will have added to the public utility of this scheme.—Yours, etc.

INDIAN ENGINEER.

Bombay, July 19.

### THE RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Rumours are afloat that the Rent Act is either to be abolished or that the landlords are likely to get an increase of about 25 per cent or 33 1/3 per cent over the rent of January 1916 and that the landlords will have a right to eject the subtenants (who of late have become the backbones of harassment to the landlords in a majority of cases) if they so desired?

Can any of your readers inform the public through the medium of your paper whether any such change is likely to take place in the nearest future? Yours, etc.

M. K. DESAI.

159, Bhuleshwar Street,
July, 21.

## Official and Personal.

Sir Stanley and Lady Reed left Government House on Friday. There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Friday.

The Postmaster-General, Bengal, is on a visit to Tibet to supervise the work of the erection of telegraph lines from Gyantse to Lhasa.

## DISTURBANCES OF 1919.

### COMPENSATION TO FAMILIES OF INDIANS KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The following communique has been issued:—The Punjab Government has finally accepted the proposals of the committee appointed by it to make recommendations for payment of compensation to the families of Indians killed and to Indians injured in the disturbances of 1919. The amount of compensation sanctioned by the local Government in accordance with the committee's recommendations amounts to Rs. 22,66,722 and the distribution of this sum will be undertaken by the Commissioner, Lahore Division, with the assistance of members of the committee in case of claimants in Lahore division on the dates and at the places specified below:—29th and 20th July in District Office, Amritsar, for claimants of Amritsar District; 27th July in District Office, Gujranwala, for claimants of Gujranwala District and 29th July in Commissioner's Office, Lahore, for claimants of other districts in Lahore division. The compensation for claimants from Indian States or other districts outside Lahore division will be paid through the Political Officers and Deputy Commissioners concerned.

## INQUIRY COMMITTEE AT POONA.

### EXAMINATION OF 30 WITNESSES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22.

Yesterday was the second and the last day of the enquiry of the C. D. Committee at Poona. In all the Committee examined about thirty witnesses including the Congress Workers throughout Maharashtra proper. The boycott of Councils evidently must have been a fruitful source of examination. Evidently there were two parties, one favouring the council boycott and the other advocating entry into the Councils. The latter was represented by about fifteen witnesses, its chief spokesmen being Messrs. Kelkar, Bhopatkar and Gokhale. There is also a large section of people who hold very strong views in favour of boycott. It was represented by sixteen witnesses including Messrs. C. V. Vaidya, Deo, Dastane Kanitkar Gharpure, Naik and Dr. Mrs. Naik. More or less, therefore, the parties were equally matched. The communal classification of the witnesses that have opposed entry into the Councils shows a number of twelve brahimns (including one lady), one Maratha, one Mohamedan and one Parsi.

The Committee left for Bijapur early this morning.

## [illegible]IGIOUS SERVICES TO [illegible]SONERS.

### PROVISIONS BY PA[illegible] GOVERNMENT

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, July 22.

The Behar Government has made provisions for the instructor or minister of any recognised religion to visit jails on holidays and principal Hindu and Mahomedan festivals to hold services or deliver religious addresses to prisoners.

The Mahomedan prisoners will be given every facility to say their daily prayers and those observing Ramzan fast will be given light labour and special ration. They will be also allowed to retain rosary copies of the Koran which will be kept in the jail library for their use.

### MONSOON

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 23.

Monsoon has been active over a greater part of the country. The storm from the bay is disappearing over Chotanagpur. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chotanagpur, Central India west, Central Provinces, west coast Peninsula, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore and local in upper Burma, Assam, United Provinces, Rajputana, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, east Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujerat and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are Mergui and Rangoon one inch, Tavoy five, Kyaukpyu two, Akyab one and a half, Cherrapunji four, CoxsBazar and Jalpaiguri one and a half, Barisal and Darjeeling one and a half, False Point one, Cuttack one and a half, Mussorree six, Chakrata three, Sima and Dharampur two- Ajmer one, Surjab one and a half, Akola four, Raipur three, Bombay one, Ratnagiri three, Marmagon, Karwar and Cochin one and a half, Calicut two, Trivandrum and Sholapur one, Belgaum three, Gulburg one and a half, Raichur one, Mercara six and Cocoanada, Gopalpur and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Increase in Bihar and Bengal and decrease on north Madras coast.

### CORRECTION.

In the Simla message dated 21st in the evidence of Colonel Pitt Taylor before Arms Rules Committee please read "during Martial Law weapons possessed by licensees were not, to his knowledge, used against the army" for the sentence that "during Martial Law weapons possessed by licensees were, to his knowledge, not used against army." (A.P.).

### EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.

At the Edinburgh University graduation ceremony the Doctorate of Divinity was conferred upon Principal Macphail of Madras and Doctorate of Laws upon Sir Thomas Middleton and Mr. James. W. Mollison the late Inspector-General of Agriculture in India.

## MUNICIPAL DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF GRADUATES.

### PROTEST MEETING OF STUDENTS.

A meeting under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood was held on Sunday morning at Hira Baugh, at C. P. Tank, to protest against the disenfranchsiment of graduates under the new, Bombay Municipal Bill, when Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presided.

FIRST RESOLUTION.

"This public meeting of the graduates resident in Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, being of opinion that the proposal of the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act to deprive the graduates of their right of voting at the Bombay Municipal elections is retrograde and unjust, records its emphatic protest against the proposal and earnestly appeals to the good sense and culture of the honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council to reject and decline to disenfranchise the graduates of their right of voting at the Bombay Municipalel elections which they have been enjoying for the past 35 years."

At the outset Mr. R. R. Nabar in moving the above resolution said he had not much to say on the resolution. They had been enjoying the right of franchise for the last thirty-five years and therefore, it was their duty to secure it. The most intelligent section of their community should not be deprived of their right which was enjoyed by them for a long period. Civic rights are not an easy matter and they were not to be conducted by capitalists but by educated people. He hoped therefore, that they would pass the resolution. (Cheers).

Mr. N. V. Sarma seconding the resolution said that the graduates demanded their rights not as a community but as graduates. If the bill was allowed to be passed, nearly 700 university graduates would be deprived of their civic right.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla supporting the resolution said if a graduate was unable to earn for himself, then he did not deserve the right of franchise. They should therefore, not put up a special claim because they were graduates. He suggested that according to joint family system if there were three graduates paying a rent of Rs. 20, then any two of them should be entitled to the Municipal Franchise.

The resolution was, then, put to the vote and declared carried.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

"This meeting authorises its Chairman to communicate the above resolution to His Excellency the Governor, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay, University, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Local Self-Government, the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Ibrahim. S. Haji, M.L.C., and the the Press."

On the motion of Mr. Palekar, the above resolution was carried unanimously.

Rao Bahadur Pai in the course of his speech said that their grievances would be heard by the Legislative Council. The graduates should not be deprived of the right of franchise which they enjoyed for thirty-five years.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta proposing a vote of thanks to the chair said that the graduates were the better cultured people among the voters of the city and therefore, they should be given the right of franchise. The present Corporation was quite unfit to represent the city.

The meeting was, then, dissolved.

### CHEATING BY FALSE MEASURE.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. A'havle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Green charged Mannor Lal with cheating by means of a false measure.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that the accused is a vendor of oil and the complainant, a customer through the raindas, had been buying oil for about four months. medium of a servant. Suspected the accused of giving him short measure, and went personally to buy oil when he found in the gallon measure that the original bottom had been removed and a new botton fixed about an inch and a quarter higher up. The measure was produced in the Court.

Mr. F. X. DeSouza, stamper of the Municipality, deposed that all measures were required to be stamped by the Municipality and this measure bore no Municipal stamp. He had measured the capacity of the measure and had found it four pints and half a dram short—being a third of a gallon. Thus, the accused used to charge 13 annas for a gallon of oil and supply actually eight annas worth of oil.

The accused was convicted by His Worship and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused elected to go to jail, as he could not pay the fine.

### RUN OVER BY RAILWAY ENGINE.

A Mahomedan, named Alladin, aged about 35, came with his master in charge of buffaloes from Delhi to Bombay on the 19th instant. The wagon in which he travelled with the animals was standing in the yard at the Grant Road Station at 9 p.m. on the 19th instant, when he got out and went a drink water, at a tap across the railway line. Soon after a light engine came from Colaba and the deceased was heard to cry out "I am dead." He was found lying injured and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

### KING'S PRIZE AT BISLEY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.

The King's Prize at Bisley was won by Lieut.-Colonel Marchmont of London Regiment. Sergeant G. King, of the late Marine Artillery tried with him for the first place with scores at 230 but on shoot off Lt.-Col. Marchmont won.

### STEWARDS' CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.

The probable runners for the Stewards' Cup are:—

Pharmacie (Donoghue), King Sol (L. Brown), Proconsul (Whalley), Orbys Pride (Spear), Pondoland (Shatweil), Lady Juror (J. J. Brennan), Strathleven (Victor Smythe), Tete a Tete (Hulme), Scamp (Lane), Tetrameter (G. Smith), Morning Light (H. Leach), Tag Rag (Speck), Lembach (Lister), Limosin (Elliot), Weather Vane (Grace), Blackland (Lynch), Little Boy (Robertson), Canterbury (R. Jones), His Excellency (James).

The following horses are the probable starters, but up to the moment their jockeys have not been appointed:—Hamlet, Sister-in-Law, Night Patrol, Bouleverse, Golden Arch, Golly Eyes, Stingo, Orderly and Service Kit.

The Stewards' Cup betting is as follows:—8-1 Lady Juror, 9-1 Pharmacie, 10-1 Tetrameter, 100-9 Tete a Tete, 100-7 Scamp and Morning Light, 100-6 Weather Vane, 20-1 Blackland and 25-1 Tag Rag.

## TOLLYGUNG RACES.

### FIFTH MEETING.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

THE SECOND TOLLYGUNGE PLATE.—Distance about five furlongs.

Mr. Sturgess Bishop's SUTTON, 12-0, Mr. Sayers ..... 1
Messrs. Cox and Hunters' CHEEKY GIRL, 9-3, Mr. Fawcett ..... 2
*Dead heat.
Mr. McGrigor's LADY DAPHNE, 9-12, Mr. Leckie ..... 3
Mr. Pugh's SALVOE, 9-0, Capt. Pearson... 4
Totalizators paid win Rs. 5½ and Rs. 14, and places Rs. 8½ and Rs. 10½.

THE JIU JITSU PLATE (Class II).—Distance about ½ furlongs.

Mr. Pratt's THE ABBOTT, 10-0, yards, Mr. McGee ..... 1
Mr. Kellys' CARMEN 110 yards, Mr. Jenkins ..... 2
Mr. Melaxa's BANDALERO, 90 yards, Owner ..... 3
Major Hilliard's Mint Sauce, 90 yards, Mr. Smith ..... 4
Totalizators paid win Rs. 18, and places Rs. 8, Rs. 19½ and Rs. 37½.

THE JIU JITSU (Class I.)—Distance about five furlongs.

Mr. Wright's WONDER WHY, 90 yards, Dr. Gilford ..... 1
Mr. Clifford's THREE STAR, 60 yards, Mr. Tomlinson ..... 2
Mr. Digby's ROMMY, 40 yards, Mr McGee 3*
Capt Cummin's Roman, 50 yards, Owner 3*
*Dead heat.
Totalizators paid win Rs. 35½, and places Rs. 6, Rs. 6, Rs. 7½ and Rs. 6½.

JUMPERS FLAT RACE.—Distance about one mile.

Mr. Hocking's SAVVY, 10-7, Owner ..... 1
Mr. Leutyen's MARTINI, 12-5, Owner ... 2
Mr. Milton's ADMIRAL BEN, 9-13, Mr. Coheil ..... 3
Mr. Herriott's Wild Thyme, 9-10, Mr. French ..... 4
Totalizators paid win Rs. 14½ and places Rs. 7, Rs. 9½ and Rs. 10.

THE FOURTH VISITORS' PLATE (Division I.)—Distance about six furlongs.

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WELL OVER 9-3, Mr. Fawcett ..... 1
Mr. Collingwood's POMMERY, 11-0, Mr. Hiles ..... 2
Mr. Brown's NORMA STOKER, 11-3, Capt. Cumins ..... 3
Capt. Sandford's Joyous Gard, 9-0, Mr. Carleton ..... 4
Totalizators paid win Rs. 9½ and places Rs. 5½ and Rs. 6.

(Division II.)

Mr. Harvey's MINT PARK, 10-', Mr. Papf 1
Mr. Collingwood's PARADISE, 9-11, Mr. Hiles ..... 2
Mr. Norman's POLETRAP,, 10-7, Mr. Fawcett ..... 3
Capt. Sandford's Wardenstown, 9-0, Mr. Carleton ..... 4
Totalizators paid win Rs. 21 and places Rs. 6, Rs. 6½ and Rs. 6.

THE POLO SCURRY.—Distance about 2½ furlongs.

Mr. Meerza's MYSTERY, 11-7, Owner ..... 1
Mr. Skene's THE JOKER, 11-7, Major Hilliard ..... 2
Mr. Meerza's CHAMPAGNE, 11-7, Mr. Graham ..... 3
Mr. Milton's Pilot, 11-7, Mr. Sheppard ... 4
Totalizators paid win Rs. 12 and places Rs. 6½ and Rs. 7.

### HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

#### K. S. L. I. (4) BEAT R. G. A. (0)

On Saturday another interesting game in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was played off, when the K. S. L. I met the R. G. A. The result [illegible] was a well-deserved victory for the Infantry[illegible] nor did this cause any surprise! Rather [illegible] surprise that was caused was inspired more by the stubborn defence put up by the R. G. A. against so formidable an opponent as the K. S. L. I. The actual score of the day four goals to nil in favour of the K.S.L.I. is rather illusary since it in no way affords a correct index as to the actual course of the game and the run of exchanges. The Artillery men played a good game and gave their opponents quite a tough fight, though they did no scoring.

Rain has stopped by the time the game began, but the field was in a bad condition, there being puddoles of water all over the field. Consequently, scientific play and accurate shooting were not easily possible. Despite the rains quite a respectable crowd had turned up, no doubt, attracted by the K. S. L. I. being billed to figure in the game.

K. S. L. I. started off wwith a vigorous attacking bout. Their forwards dribbled down the ball with commendable activity smartly dodging past the R. G. A. backs and within three minutes of the start attained a commanding position to score, when Newman shot wide and threw away the chance K. S. I. I continued the offensive and Lea, and Millard put in some excellent shops which Rankine saved in fine style. Soon after a penalty was awarded in favour of the R. G. A., but nothing came of it as Smith the K. S. L. I Custodian effected a fine save. A ding-dong game ensued, but shortly before half-time Puttock opened accounts for his sides and scored the first goal.

The half-time was announced soon after. Play after half-time saw the K. S. L. I attacking more vigorously. The R. G. A. defence began to yield ground a little too and consequently scoring was rendered more easy for the K. S. L. I. Millard scored the second goal for the K.S.L.I. Operations were transferred for a moment to the K. S. L. I. end, but the attack was soon resumed by the K. S. L. I. and off a series of clever passes Newman scored the third goal. The R. G. A. was strong to action by these reverses and their forwards exerted every nerve to score, but Evans and Lewis of the Infantry full back time refused to be beaten. They cleared time and again and spoiled several attacking bouts of the R. G. A. quintette. The Infantry forwards were only waiting their chance and helped as they were by the luck of the game. When an opportunity presented itself Millard served again the closing fhistle was sounded noon after. The scores at the scores at the end stood thus:—

K. S. L. I. 4 goals.
R. G. A. Nil.
The teams were:—
K. S. L. I.—Goal—Cpl. Smith. Backs—Sergt. Evans and Pte. Lewis; Halves—C. Q. M. S. Llavell, Lt. Carter and Bdsm. Hinson; Forwards—Pte. White, L. Cpl. Lea, Pte. Newman, Pte. Millard and Sergt. Puttock(
R. G. A.—Goal Rankine; Backs Kennet and Reaney; Halves—Grant Bond and Tyler; Forwards—Way, Saxon, Throne Morgan, and Fagan.
Referree—Mr. J. C. Baker.

TO-DAY'S GAME.
CUSTOMS VS. STAFF.

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MANAGER, "SWARAJYA."
227 BROADWAY, MADRAS,


*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Monday, July 24, 1922.*

## TURKEY AND INDIA.

The correspondence of the Angora Government with the Allied High Commissioners, of which we publish elsewhere the first instalment, will prove, we think, to the intelligence of every reasonable man and woman, that the Turks have not transgressed the limits of ordinary warfare as practised by the races which claim to be the most highly civilised of the world to-day. The sincerity of Yusuf Kemal Bey's long explanation is transparent, and if the righteous indignation and the burning scorn of meanness underneath it are transparent too, we cannot wonder, for the hypocrisy of the Allied contentions is as transparent as the Turk's sincerity. The cool "neutrality," of the Allied High Commissioners in view of the atrocious wrongs which Turkey has been made to suffer by the Greek invasion, which the Allies let loose upon her in her helplessness, would try the patience of a saint. In one part of the correspondence the Allied High Commissioners have the effrontery, in reply to a strong appeal to them to take some steps to stop the Greek work of destruction of Muslim property and systematic extermination of the Muslim population in the occupied regions, to call attention coldly to a report which had reached them of the execution after trial for high treason of a number of Greeks and three Armenians at Samsoun. We could not help reflecting, as we read that passage in the correspondence, what a fearful outcry would have been raised in Europe over late events in Malabar if the Government of India had been Muslim and the Moplahs savage Christians like the Pontine Greeks! The conduct of the Greeks along the Black Sea Coast, which led to the reprisals—stigmatised unjustly as atrocities—is described in all its phases in this correspondence, as also the reprisals. The conduct is very like the conduct of the Moplahs, at their worst, and the reprisals seem a good deal lighter than those used in India. In a report of two workers of the American Relief Committee, which we hope to publish later, the methods of devastation of the Hellenic Army of "Occupation" are described in detail. The troops are billeted in villages, behave fairly well until the day of their departure, when they ravish the women, burn the houses, steal and destroy all food in store, slaughter the cattle, burn the crops, and murder everyone who dare oppose them. When asked why they do so, they say: "We have our orders." Whose are the orders? "Evropa's" (Europe's)—i.e., the Allies'. One may doubt whether definite orders were ever given from Europe, but it is time that every decent European—and particularly, Englishman—considered seriously what is happening in Thrace and Asia Minor.

The Turks surrendered unconditionally to England only, whom they regarded as a generous foe. England and her Allies disarmed the Turkish nation and then let loose on it the hereditary enemies of Turkey, the fanatic Greeks, well-known throughout the East for their brutality to Muslims. Almost the first act of the Greeks, after they landed at Smyrna under the protection of the guns of the Allied fleet was to take a mob of helpless unarmed prisoners down to the shore and massacre them *in sight of the Allied Fleet*—a proceeding which can only be explained by the idea that they believed that they were sent by the Allies on purpose to destroy the Muslim population, and wished the officers of the Allies to see them hard at work. We should like to deride that notion, which undoubtedly is deep-rooted in the minds of the Greek rank and file. But in the light of subsequent events we cannot do so. The reports of three successive Inter-Allied Commissions, have called attention to the atrocities and devastation which the Greeks commit wherever they go; the Allied Governments are therefore perfectly aware of the destruction which has been going on in these three years; but still the Greeks have leave to ravage Thrace and Asia Minor. The horror of the thing is so stupendous that ordinary, well-meaning, comfortable Europeans can be forgiven for never imagining such foul iniquity, but a deliberate attempt is being made to destroy the life of a nation, and the pretext—if it were ever formulated—would be that the nation concerned was Asiatic and not "Christian". Therefore has no human rights. People talk about the danger of Pan-Islamism. What is this?

The process of disintegration and reduction of the Muslim Empire and extermination of the Muslim peoples in it has been going on for years. But England took no part in it of old. This crowning horror is the work of England for the present British Government must stand for England, since England has to bear the shame and odium of its misdeeds. The victim, it is true, who was accounted dead, has staggered to his feet and turned upon his would-be murderers. France and Italy are conscience-stricken at the sight, but not so England. A dog at the call of the assassins bites his heel, he kicks it off and Cur[illegible] cries "Atrocity!" and tries to [illegible] victim hue and cry against him will escape, we have [illegible] of that, for we believe in G[illegible] already, since he showed [illegible] strength and spirit he has gained some powerful allies. But what of the honour of England, what of her relations with her Muslim subjects, what of her "prestige" in Eastern lands? Those are the questions which concern us chiefly when we review this last act of the Turkish tragedy. And has the Government of India which should stand for Asia in the Empire—Asia looking on with angry eyes, remembering the honour or at any rate the protestations of the England of the past—nothing more to say than it has said already to save England's honour and dominion in the East? Mr. Lloyd George gave a definite pledge to India and the Muslims generally; everybody knows the wording of that pledge. The Government of India, like the people of India, have demanded the redemption of that pledge; yet the Greeks are still in Thrace and Asia Minor steadily, cruelly "reducing" the Muslim population and boasting that they do so at the call of the Allies. Mr. Arthur Field, Hon. Secretary of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, London, writing to us of the effect of Mustafa Kemal's refusal to accept the latest proposal for a Commission of Inquiry, says:

"It is certain that this will be seized upon as a 'proof of guilt.' Some people in our own ranks are talking of *the incalculable injury this will do to* the Turks. It is disturbing, no doubt, but all we can do is to endorse it. In the first place, in the present unfortunate "temper" (read 'entanglements') of the British Government no course of action but would do injury to the Turks. Any commission appointed by or at the instance of the B. G., which is now barefacedly acting for the Greeks, insultingly receptive of every attack on Turkey, and has suppressed three reports of previous inquiries which were on the whole favourable to the Turks, will infallibly have its findings ready in its coat-tail pocket. It, the Government, has recently gone so far as to say that the inquiry shall be limited to the events of the last twelve months—just excluding the Samanli-Dagh massacres by the Greeks and the beginning of the Pontus insurrection. The pro-Greeks appear to have a firm belief that the Government are ready to grant their request that the 'allegators', Yowell and Co., shall accompany the inquiry and point out the spots and proofs—an interlarding device which is doubly brazen in view of these people being under a charge of misrepresentation from their own colleagues. We cannot, therefore, wonder that the Turks should first have said: No inquiry till you publish the other three reports, and now altered it to: No Inquiry at all. They are convinced that there is no prospect of an inquiry, but only of a staged attack. Meanwhile I believe the Inquiry Commission will be appointed and the Turks asked to accept it. They will refuse and Greece will accept, and all will be hatched up *a la* Bryce Report, and will (like it), become a suspect report for Turkey's friends and an armoury for Turkey's enemies. I don't suppose it will make one enemy or one friend."

The interest of the subject matter to all India, taken in conjunction with the Angora correspondence, must be our excuse for quoting so much from a private letter—to all India, including the Government of India which, if it is sincere in its professions, oft repeated, to the Indian Muslims ought to be doing with authority the work which a private society, like the Anglo-Ottoman, is feebly trying to do. A good strong push just now with all the might of India, Government and people, would overthrow the regime of Zaharoff and put an end to the most shameful chapter in England's diplomatic history.

## ABSURD CRITICISM.

The decision of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee that Malabar is not in a condition to start mass civil disobedience has led the "Pioneer" to indulge in gratuitous remarks about the Malabar troubles. The journal asseverates that "the troubles were due directly to the activities of those who foolishly profess to see in mass civil disobedience a means of expressing their fitness for self-government." Apart from the gross misrepresentation of the aims of Congressmen involved in the assertion that "the troubles were due directly to the activities" of the non-co-operators, there is overwhelming testimony that "those who foolishly profess to see in mass civil disobedience a means of expressing their fitness for self-government" had as much to do with the outbreak of trouble in Malabar as the [illegible] But [illegible] to the arch-revolutionaries of the Indian National Congress and not, in a large measure, to official wooden-heads like Mr. Thomas, who, by their tactless behaviour, opened the flood-gates of passion and violence. Meagre as have been the official communiques from beginning to end, it is not difficult to gather from them that an irrepressible tendency on the part of Mr. Thomas as Collector to repress the people on all conceivable occasions, led to the outbreak of the trouble and, once the trouble had broken out, that it should have lasted much longer than was anticipated, was also the result of official tactlessness and Junkerdom. There was no spirit of conciliation shown by the officials, and almost every Moplah man, woman or child was branded as an active or potential rebel. In the official angle of vision no quarter was shown to the Moplah for a long time. Some short-sighted Hindus accentuated the bitterness of the situation, played into the hands of reactionary officialdom and created wrong impressions in the public mind on the subject of forcible conversions. It is still too early to attempt to write an authentic history of the Malabar Tragedy and its effects. This much, however, is certain that the Non-co-operators had nothing to do with the outbreak. Though the Allahabad journal, arguing on *a priori* grounds, has tried to show that any attempt to start civil disobedience in Malabar is "too fatuous even for a Congress Committee to support," because of the troubles *that broke out last year, we may point* out that the criterion for determining the fitness of any province or place to offer mass civil disobedience is totally different from what the journal imagines it to be, and in arriving at the decision mentioned above we have no doubt that the Kerala Committee judged the question in the light of the criterion which enjoins on the people perfect self-control, non-violence in word, deed and thought, the use of Khaddar, the removal of untouchability and the consolidation of unity among all communities. We know from first-hand information that Malabar is far from satisfying these necessary conditions at the present time, and no one outside a lunatic asylum would contend that it is ripe for offering mass civil disobedience at once. If, however, some member or members did support a proposition to the contrary, it may be they were speaking from personal knowledge of their local areas and felt that the conditions were better than we understand them to be in the disturbed areas and their neighbourhood. So, while we see no fatuity or irresponsibility on their part, we think the Kerala Committee has done right to speak out plainly, and its honest caution in a matter of such great importance is itself a proper answer to the absurd criticisms and far-fetched inferences of the "Pioneer."

## Notes of the Day

**Gujarat Municipalities.**

The centre of political activities, so far as Gujarat is concerned, has shifted from Bardoli to Surat and Ahmedabad. The supersession of the Municipalities of Surat and Ahmedabad which commanded a large majority of non-cooperating members, though an old story, illustrates in a flagrant manner how the principle of "local self-Government introduced with the intention of imparting political and popular education" to the people of India, can be abused and twisted to suit the ever-shifting exigencies of the bureaucratic whims. We have had occasion to refer to the total failure of the Committees of Management nominated by the Government both at Surat and Ahmedabad to discharge their duties in a manner satisfactory to the people. An interesting tussle between the Committees of Management and the National Education Boards, which is marked by a spirit of absolute non-violence on the part of the latter, has been going on for over four months.

**National Education in Ahmedabad.**

An article written by Mr. Vallabhai Patel in the "Navjivan" mercilessly exposes the condition of the schools worked by the "benevolent" Committees of Management, with facts and figures which are indisputable. The non-cooperating workers, soon after the above-mentioned Municipalities were superseded and the fate of the Nadiad Municipality was left hanging in the balance, put their shoulders to the wheel of national education and the brilliant success they have been able to achieve is a tribute at once to their unsparing labour and their commanding influence. Gujarat has laid her best sons on the altar of the Motherland and the struggle of the Municipalities testifies to this fact. While the national schools at Ahmedabad [illegible] by 8,400 students, the num[illegible] schools has dwindled down to 1,700. But the "prestige" of the Government should not suffer in the least! The number of schools which were formerly distributing education to 10,000 students has increased by two and reaches the total of 57! A ridiculous situation has been created at Ahmedabad. Some of these municipal schools remain totally empty and in others the number of teachers is larger than that of the students! The national schools with an attendance of 8,400 students are most efficiently conducted by 270 teachers while an "ideally" efficient education is imparted in the Government Municipal schools which require 250 teachers for 1,700 students! According to the most progressive scheme of education in Japan a single teacher is expected to take care of not more than a dozen of pupils. The Minister of Education has ambitiously set a lesson in these days of retrenchment to the eminent educationists and pedagogists of the Western countries and Japan who have evolved schemes for modern education! Only a few weeks ago our Poona correspondent informed us of the closing down of an old Government high school which could claim to have imparted education to some of the most illustrious men in Maharashtra. The Minister of Education will do well to turn his attention to the educational affairs at Surat and Ahmedabad where an army of idle teachers is maintained for the past four months to safeguard the "prestige" of the Committees of Management.

**Surat's Stand.**

Surat has once more given a striking proof of the failure of repression. The more the Government resort to violence the more tenaciously do the people cling to the movement. After the sentence was pronounced against the President of the Surat District Congress Committee, national education received quite an unexpected impetus. The grain and cotton merchants of Surat passed a resolution to set apart a fixed amount for the purpose of national education. There is not a shred of doubt that the people of Surat and Ahmedabad will remain faithful to the cause for which their representatives have suffered and were humiliated. Meanwhile, we ask what is the Minister of Education doing? Instead of applying the axe of retrenchment to institutions whose value is well recognised, he can profitably turn his attention to the extravagant manner in which things are being managed at Surat and Ahmedabad.

**Mr. Joshi's Resolutions.**

Mr. Joshi's resolution asking for legislation to be framed enabling the employees and employers to settle their claims by a representative joint board, is calculated to create a better understanding between the employers and the employed. Mr. Joshi's attempt has, also, the advantage of averting unnecessary strikes as the demand for increase in wages and other improvements in the conditions of their services is proposed to be settled by the joint board which, being representative of both the parties, is expected to command great influence. The resolution, if accepted, will certainly go a long way to promote the development of the trade union movement on healthy lines.

**International Labour Conference.**

It is apparent from the account contained in the report of the Third International Labour Conference that the Conference proceeded in a spirit and atmosphere different from those which usually preside at international gatherings. We are told that the delegates assembled at Geneva were intent on achievement. There was little opportunity for amenities in the form of entertainments which usually mark such gatherings. It was, the report further remarks, a business conference of busy men. The intention, the faith, and the determination of the delegates were doubtless evident. It is possible to recognise all that without fully endorsing the judgment formulated in the report as regards the precise nature of the achievement of the Conference. The Conference probably did much towards cultivating common good will and good intent. If it has done that, it has certainly achieved what should be regarded as an essential condition of international understanding. But it is surely premature to state that the International Labour Organisation emerged from the Conference "established and sanctioned." The Conference, it should be remembered, derives its sanction from the Treaty of Versailles. It is, therefore, not free from the defects of that Treaty. It is not, for instance, empowered to say which are the States of chief industrial importance, nor even to define what is meant by the term. The preponderance of European representation cannot by any means be regarded as a guarantee either of the parliamentary character of the Conference or of common goodwill. The Commission of Selection appointed by the Conference has already made this clear in its proposals which involve the [illegible] amendment of the Treaty itself. [illegible] these questions is to be taken at the next session of the Conference. It is, therefore, the decision reached at the next session which will determine the ultimate sanction of the organisation. The manner in which it solves the problem of the preponderance of European representation will decide not only the efficiency of the organisation but its future existence as a genuinely representative body. Even if we ignore the general impression, distinctly adverse, of competent observers after the termination of the Conference, the latter is still in too precarious a condition to be regarded as "established." Assuming that the Conference is successful in reducing all the controversial questions to the form of recommendations and conventions, they will be effective only in proportion to the strength of the sanction behind them. If the sanction is obtained in a truly representative manner, if it is derived equally from all parties of all nations, irrespective of their geographical position or the colour of their complexion, political or otherwise, its strength will be obviously undisputed. The next session has to undertake the task. On its decision will rest the future of the organisation. It will certainly be jeopardised, if it fails to arrive at an equitable solution of the problem arising out of the preponderance of European representation. Let us hope the delegates who are already preparing themselves for the session will not forget the magnitude of their undertaking.

**A Legal Question.**

It has been held in 25 Madras, 751, that a certificate once issued by the Superintendent of Stamps under Section 32 or Section 40 is not subject to revision even by the High Court and that no reference can be made to the latter under Section 57 of the Act to consider the propriety of such certificates. Such being the case, it is interesting to observe that the objections as to sufficiency of stamp when raised by the Sub-Registrar of Assurances after the issue of such certificates appear to have greater weight than when raised by or before the High Court. The proviso to Article 35 of the Indian Stamp Act appears to be unaffected by the amended Bombay Act, so that in cases where the stamp duty payable on the lease had been already paid on an agreement to lease executed prior to the 1st of April, the peremptory wording of the proviso to Article 35 of the Indian Stamp Act that a lease executed pursuant to the said agreement *shall* bear a stamp of only eight annas would seem to prevent the amended Act from being applied to such cases. There are, besides, other questions, affecting the liability to duty of those documents executed or part executed in the transition period between March and April, which should be interesting more to professional lawyers than to the average reader, but the solution of which none-the-less is anxiously awaited by the parties concerned since the decision affects their purse.

# FALL OF LIMERICK.

## IRREGULARS IN FULL RETREAT.

## INVESIMENT OF CASTLE BARRACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 21.

Limerick has fallen and Free State troops are now in supreme control of the city. A general attack on the retreating Irregulars has begun. Free State troops were attacked in different parts of Dublin last night by rebels concealed on the roofs of houses. A young woman was killed and other non-combatants wounded.

It is officially announced that Free State forces captured the Strand barracks, Limerick and are investing the Castle Barracks. Irregulars set fire to several business houses and sniped the fire brigade, whom the troops had to protect.

## IRREGULARS ROUTED IN LIMERICK

### ARTILLERY PROVES DECIDING FACTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

The artillery of the Free State troops was a deciding factor in the fate of Limerick. The Irregulars refused the offer to surrender, whereupon a shower of shells from eighteen pounders descended breaching the walls of the Strand barracks.

Then followed a storming party with such bewildering suddeness that the mines laid by the Irregulars were disconnected before they could be exploded. The rebels fought fiercely to the end. The artillery was then turned on King John's Castle where the Irregulars were strongly entrenched and the end came quickly. The flames broke out in all rebel barracks and those among the occupants who were not captured retreated to the south.

## BANKS RAIDED AT DUNDALK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The armed men simultaneously raised four banks in Dundalk securing £1,400. The coup at Munster and Leinster Bank was failed by the courage of a priest who refused to raise his hands at the point of revolver and gave an alarm by flinging two ink-stands through a window. The Free State guards in an adjacent post office, hearing the crash dashed to the Bank and captured three raiders.

## EXPEDITIONARY FORCE CANTEENS.

### ALLEGATIONS OF MISMANAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

The House of Commons passed the Second Reading of the Bill validating the payment of £7,200,000 from the profits of the Expeditionary Force Canteens mostly to the United Services Fund, but in part to the Dominions. There was a considerable complaint of mismanagement of the fund it was argued that had Government wound up the canteens after the Armistice instead of continuing them on a peace footing, the loss of four million pounds sterling due to the slump in prices would have been avoided. Reference was also made to the allegations of fraud. Sir L. Worthington-Evans promised any *prima facie* case of fraud would be submitted to law officers and Government would appoint a select committee to enquire into the whole question.

## GOWER BYE-ELECTION.

### A LABOUR VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

The bye-election in the Gower division of Glamorganshire resulted in Dr. Grenfell (Labour) polling 13,296 votes and Mr. D. H. Williams (Coalition Liberal) polling 9,841 votes.

## MAJOR GEN. REV. DR. SIMMS RETURNED FOR NORTH DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Major-General Rev. Dr. Simms (Unionist) was returned unopposed to-day for North Down in succession to the late Sir Henry Wilson.

## SUKKUR BARRAGE CONTROVERSY

### "THE TIMES" SUGGESTS ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The "Times" Engineering Section discussing the "new phase" of the Sukkur controversy created by Mr. Woods, the late chief engineer of the Punjab who joins the older school of engineers in condemning the grant of priority to the barrage instead of the Rohri canal urges the necessity of reconsideration of the whole scheme in view of the weighty considerations urged by Mr. Woods. It says the India Office is admittedly dubious on the question of financial feasibility of the 1920 project while the Bombay Government seeks, hitherto vainly, the assistance of the Government of India in raising capital. The opportunity should be taken to appoint a committee, says the "times", of best independent experts available to arbitrate finally on the two schools of thought.

# HAGUE DEBACLE.

## ALLEGATIONS BY SOVIET DELEGATES.

## "BREAKDOWN DUE TO ANTI-RUSSIAN FEELING"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Hague.—The report of the Russian delegation to the Council of the Peoples commissaries on the Hague Conference alleges, that the breakdown was due to certain members of the non-Russian Commission who wished to break up the conference as soon as possible, fearing a dissolution of their anti-Russian front if it lasted much longer. They were chiefly interested in continuing the financial and economic blockade of Russia and were the main obstacle to economic reconstruction. The delegation is firmly persuaded that the problems raised will shortly be solved through a channel just as favourable, if not more so, for Soviet Russia.

## BULGARIAN REPARATIONS.

### INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION'S DEMANDS REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Sofia.—Bulgaria has rejected the inter-Allied Commission's demands for settlement of Bulgaria's reparations including the assignment of Bulgaria's customs, mines and revenues to the Reparations account. The Commission has referred the matter to the Reparations Commission.

## MANDATES FOR SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

### COUNCIL AGREE ON CONFIRMATION OF TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The Council of the League of Nations has unanimously agreed on the confirmation of the terms of the French mandate for Syria and the British mandate for Palestine [illegible] for

## REPARATIONS COMMISSION'S RIGHTS OVER CUSTOMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has decided to waive the rights conferred by the Treaty to customs and other revenue which will thus become available for Austria for the purpose of founding an issue bank and as a guarantee for foreign loan.

## LORD NORTHCLIFFE SERIOUSLY ILL.

### LIBEL SUITS WITHDRAWN BY SIR A. CAIRD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Owing to the serious illness of Lord Northcliffe the libel actions of Sir Andrew Caird and Mr. Walter Fish have been withdrawn. Sir Andrew Caird and Mr. Fish are directors of the Associated Newspapers and their actions arose out of Lord Northcliffe's "Newspaper Millionaire" articles.

## "REMUNERA" COLLIDES WITH "MARENGO."

### PUSSYFOOT JOHNSON AMONG REMUNERA'S PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 21.

There are 544 passenger on board the "Remunera," including Pussyfoot Johnson. She collided with Ellerman Wilson six-thousand ton cargo boat "Marengo," which has proceeded with her hull damaged.

### DETAIL OF THE ACCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Passengers of the 'Rumeera' were in bed at the time of the collision, but there was no panic. The sea was calm. The liner when it reached Portland was down by the bows, and had a heavy list to the starboard.

## WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference has approved the reply to the Lambeth appeal for the union of the Churches. It expresses its desire to co-operate with the bishops as far as possible recognising the value of the Episcopate, but considers its adoption as a sole indispensable means of providing the ministry which would be universally acceptable is a question needing a careful and prolonged investigation.

It suggests the difficulties raised by the connetion of the Church and the State form an important consideration.

# MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT.

## DEMOCRATISATION VS. COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

## "DYING STRUGGLE OF LANDLORDISM."

### GROUNDLESS FEARS OF MINORITIES.

### ANIMATED DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

(From our Special Representative.)

The whole of Saturday was devoted to the discussion of the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill. From afternoon till night the same arguments were brought forward to be rebutted again and again; the same fears were expressed to be dispelled. The sum total of it all was that the Bill is being read second time and the flood gates of perfervid oratory have not been closed finally. The Parsi members of the Corporation, aided by the European element in the Council, have made a dead set against the Bill and a Muslim member was found to bring forward an amendment with a view to delaying the day of judgment, as Mr. Bole said. But the members from the mofussil were uncompromising, except one or two exceptions. Rao bahadur Sathe plumped for the B.A.'s, and Mr. V. S. Pradhan for the Minorities. The points brought forward for the purpose of the amendment were minor ones—where no question of principle was involved—some technical ones at that, but it was the first defensive work of the defenders of old order of things and when they were dislodged from that position, they retired to another. The Parsi members who had led the opposition in the Corporation evidently in the interests of the city itself, expressed fears, in the Council, of being swamped by Hindus and Moslems. They appealed, they cajoled and they even threatened. They warned the Council of the calamity that would befall the Corporation if its interests were entrusted into the hands of the ten-rupee rent payer. To these fears the protagonists of the Bill replied by saying that the services of the Parsi community to the City and to the country were great and that if Parsis were so prominently represented now whether in the Council or in the Corporation, it was not because they were in a majority on the present limited franchise, but because they were able to hold their own everywhere. That ability, and spirit of adventure would always win them seats in the Corporation, said Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, provided they followed in the footstep of men like Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir P. M. Mehta. If they did not, then they would have to thank themselves! The European community had suddenly awakened from the [illegible] in the process of awakening themselves [illegible] taking [illegible] to the [illegible] for more representation. Both these grounds were urged forward with all the persuasiveness of argument that the members were capable of, but all to no avail.

### SIR IBRAHIM DEFENDS THE BILL.

Mr. C. Y. Mehta and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah had a light task before them in defending the Bill. Mr. Shaik Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah the Minister for Local Self-Government was in charge of the Bill, but he relegated that task to Sir Ibrahim and he brought in to his aid all his eloquence and wealth of arguments, which an intimate knowledge of the Corporation politics easily gave him and he soon demolished the arguments of the "diehards." He bitterly complained that the Corporation had delayed matters indefinitely:—A committee of the Corporation had considered the matter for five years without coming to a decision, and even Governments efforts to democratise the Corporation had been delayed for about four years. He did not wish the Bill to be put off again to another date on questions, not of principle, but of detail. To the European community he said, their help was always welcomed in the Corporation by Indian members, but they had gradually withheld their cooperation with Indians, and if they found themselves in the back-ground now they must thank themselves.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's chief objection was not, the widening of the franchise itself, but the fear of being nowhere in the next Corporation. Mr. J. B. Petit spoke in a typically capitalistic way of the dire consequences that would ensue if the franchise were given to men who paid the low rent of rupees ten per month. His scorn of the poor man, kept uneducated by him and his other friends and living in slums, was immense, but a deaf ear was turned to his gloomy forebodings and appeals for procrastination of the evil day. The fate of the Bill is as good as decided, for the Bombay members are likely to find little support from the members in the mofussil, for the latter where their personal interests are not concerned can even become radical in their views. The Bill might be whittled down, but it cannot be defeated. It might even be delayed by a few days, but even the present Council is not the close concern of a class, and the majority of members who are of the people are in no mood to reject it.

POONA, July [illegible]

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

The first Bill to be introduced to-day was the Amendment to the Aden Port Trust Act which was of a formal nature. It was adopted at one sitting.

Hon. Mr. Hidytullah then introduced a Bill to permit the Government to transfer such ferries as they might think fit to the District Local Boards and other bodies with powers to manage them.

Rao Bahadur Kale thought that the Bill did not go far enough to satisfy their requirements.

### MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT.

After some discussion the Bill was referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Hidaytullah next moved the second reading of the City of Bombay Municipal Act Amending Bill, and said it contained two principles, viz., one was to widely popularise the constitution by widening the franchise and the second was the removal of the sex bar.

The opponents of the Bill stated that the twenty-rupee franchise had been twice recommended by the Corporation and that the ten-rupee franchise would jeopardise the interests of minorities. The very fact that the Corporation had asked the Municipal Commissioner to prepare the election roll on a ten-rupee basis at considerable cost, showed that the present Corporation was in favour of the Bill. The Government had received a number of petitions in favour of the ten-rupee franchise, the Government's policy was to popularise and widen the franchise, and in pursuance of that policy, the Government had introduced the measure. The public were in favour of the measure and the Government was in favour of it. It would do the greatest good to the greatest number. The Parsi members were afraid that their interests would be jeopardised. He reminded the Council that the Parsi community was in minority even now, and their voting strength was less than that of any other community, and still they had a majority in the Corporation, and that was because of their education, of their public spirit and influence. He was sure that even on the ten-rupee franchise, Parsis would be returned in large numbers. Some members had opposed the nominations but if the Council would look at the last years nominations they would find that all communities had been nominated to the Corporation.

### FEAR OF PARIS INTERESTS BEING JEOPARDISED.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla opposed the Bill and said the Corporation could make and unmake the Municipal Commissioners and its powers were even larger than those of the Legislative Council, and hence it should have responsible representatives on it. The Parsi community was in minority, and its interests would be neglected in the new elections. They would be nowhere and the Parsis would not be able to represent their interests in the Corporation. He appealed the Council to look to the interests of the city and the city alone and reject the Bill.

### MR. HAVELIWALA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla thought the Bill was imperfect, and the Council must have more a perfect Bill by sending it to the Select Committee. The Bill did not say [illegible] from what date it should come into [illegible] that was an important omission. [illegible] be clearly stated in the Bill that [illegible] me into force from April 1st [illegible] e, moved that the Bill be se[illegible] the Select Committee.

Mr. S. B. Trivedi said while the points were good they were not sufficiently strong to send the Bill to the Select Committee.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said it was an attempt to gain time, and it did not rest on solid grounds. He did not think they were important enough to induce them to send back the Bill to the Select Committee. There was no substance in the objection. They must not lose a single minute in passing the Bill.

### "DYING STRUGGLE OF LANDLORDISM."

Mr. S. K. Bole said he was not a lawyer but he took his stand on commonsense. This was the dying struggle of landlordism and it wanted to put off its Day of Judgment. He opposed the motion.

Mr. I. S. Haji also opposed, and said it was only an attempt to delay the Bill. There was nothing in the Bill derogatory to induce them to recommit the Bill.

Dr. Dadachanji said he supported the amendment not because they wanted to delay the measure but because they wanted to do the thing thoroughly. m

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said no provision had been made to guard the interests of the minorities, and the Select Committee must make a better provision for the purpose. They could not forget that where legislation did not provide for the minorities those minorities were forgotten at the times of election. The Corporation was absolutely master of the situation, and the future of the Presidency depended on the future of the Great City. He fully realised his community would be forgotten in the general election, but he consented to a ten-rupee franchise. He asked them for fairplay, however, and that could only be done by recommitting the Bill.

Mr. F. Nelson, supporting, said his community wanted greater representation in the Corporation so that it could take greater interest in the Municipal affairs again.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik said it was not the fact that mofussil members were opposed to the interests of Bombay. They all took the greatest interest in Bombay City, and he was not afraid of the minorities being unrepresented.

Mr. D. D. Gholap opposed. He said the minorities were the ruling majorities so long, and he did not think their interests would now be in danger.

Rao Bahadur Sathe supported the amendment and asked for a representation to graduates. Nothing would be lost by recommitting the Bill.

### MEASURE OF FAR-REACHING CHARACTER.

Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said the measure was of a far-reaching character, but it was well thought over both by the Government and the public, and he did not see any ground for sending it back. After considering the communal differences which divided the country was it an object of theirs to perpetuate forever those differences. He did not think the interests of any community would be neglected under

(Continued on next page).

# GERMAN FINANCES.

## CONTROL PROPOSED BY GUARANTEES COMMITTEE.

## VEHEMENT PROTESTS FROM GERMAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Berlin.—Newspaper generally condemn the proposals of the Guarantees Committee for the control of Germany's finances. They criticise them on the ground that they infringe Germany's sovereignty. The Berlin "Tagelblatt" says the control is bearable only if it is limited to the moratorium period. The "Deutschetage Zeitung" says Germany in future will be like a Balkan State or a Negro Republic under the supervision of enemies and despots. The "Deutsche Aligemeine Zeitung" says not even Turkey has been subjected to such proposals.

## RECENT REICHSTAG LEGISLATION.

### BAVARIA OBJECTS TO DEFENCE OF REPUBLIC ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Berlin.—The Council of the Empire has approved the laws recently adopted by the Reichstag except the defence of the Republic Act to which the Bavarian representative objected. The "Boersen Courier" says this means passive resitance of Bavaria against the application of the Act and confirms the report that the Bavarian troops were recalled by telegraph from manoeuves. It mentions the rumours that Extremists are about to proclaim the ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht, King of Bavaria.

## MONARCHIST ACTIVITY IN GERMANY.

### PROTECTION TO GERMAN WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

Amsterdam.—A specially convened conference of the Trade Union International has opened to discuss international action to defend the German Republic and protect the German workers against the reaction of the Nationalist and Monarchist activity.

## SMUGGLING OF RUM.

### INTERNATIONAL BRIEF FROM U. S. TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

New York.—The Prohibition authorities have submitted to Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, for presentation to the British Government, an international brief requesting the punishment of masters and officers of British vessels engaged in smuggling rum from the Bahamas into the United States. The brief mentions fifteen ships which are alleged to be supplying the American craft carrying on rum running.

## BRITISH COAL FOR U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

New York.—As a result of the miners' strike, orders for half a million tons of coal have been placed in England and Wales. The Chairman of the Shipping Board states that twenty vessels have been chartered in two days to bring coal from Europe.

## ARGENTINE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The Argentine President, Alvear has departed for Spain after a visit to London where he was received with ceremony. The Prince of Wales welcomed him on his arrival and the King bestowed the order of Knight Grand Cross of British Empire upon him at the Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Lloyd George presided at the Government dinner in his honour.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TRADE MEMBERS ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The members of the Typographical trade in Plymouth, Newcastle and Belfast are on strike as a result of the enforcement of the Industrial Court's wage reduction. The Newcastle papers are combining to produce a common sheet and in Plymouth the publication of the evening paper is done by means of the photographic process and reproduction.

## BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 22.

In view of the frequency with which the doctors have recently had to give evidence on criminals under protest, the subject of professional secrecy was keenly debated by the British Medical Association at Glasgow yesterday.

The Congress passed a resolution pledging the Association to support in every possible way any member whom the Council deems justified in witholding information without he has the patients' consent to divulge and demanding a special measure of consideration from the Courts for Medical witneses.

# LONDON LETTER.

## THE STATE OF IRELAND.

### MR. COLLINS DETERMINES TO ACT.

### ASSASSINATION OF SIR HENRY WILSON.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, June 29.

The state of affairs in Ireland at the present moment is extraordinary. It is doubtful whether any parallel to such a curious multiplication of conflicting forces within one small State can be found in the world's history—certainly it is not to be found in the history of modern civilised times. It would be interesting if one could get behind the scenes in each case and learn the truth as to the hidden interests and causes which must be at work to keep the distressful country of tradition in such a state of internecine strife, the friends and fellow-patriots of yesterday, who shared with one another every peril and sacrifice, now at bitter enmity and actually joining battle with one another.

It would be difficult to say exactly how many contending parties there are in Ireland at the present time. There is the pro-Treaty party led by Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffiths; there are the anti-Treaty Republicans led by Mr. DeValera; there are again the militant anti-Treaty Republicans who are prepared to fight and are actually at this moment fighting to oppose the setting up of a "Free State" which is to be in allegiance to the King of England and a component part of the British Empire. Then again in the North there are the Ulsterites in conflict with the Southerners on the border and carrying on a war of assassination and outrage in the city of Belfast, while British troops intervene to make the confusion complete.

### The People Tired of Bloodshed.

That the population at large are thoroughly sick and tired of all this warfare, the bloodshed and unrest that has tortured the country for nearly six years, is clear. The Treaty does not represent all that Ireland was fighting for. But it is such a measure of freedom for the Irish people in the control of their own destinies as to justify a statesmanlike mind in asking the question, whether to refuse it would be justifiable in face of the renewal of bloodshed which such refusal would have involved and the prospect of ultimate annihilation of the national forces. Whether such annihilation would have been the result of refusal I do not know. But Griffiths and Collins had to ask themselves the question and they answered it in the negative, believing that they were interpreting the mind of the people and securing for their country such a measure of independence as it could accept with self-respect. That they were right in the former respect is clearly proved by the overwhelming majority which the Irish people have given at the elections for the Treaty Party. There is an impression that ex-President DeValera is prepared to abide by the vote. But there is a party of irreconcileables within the Irish Republican Party which even DeValera and his friends are unable to control. These are represented by Rory O'Connor and his friends, the belligerents who took possession of the Four Courts, the seat of the Irish High Court in Dublin, and established themselves in various other strongholds in different parts of the country. Mr. Collins has refused to interfere with them until the mind of the country had been declared at the polls. But since the decisive majority for the Provisional Government was declared he has determined that the authority of his Government shall prevail and be shown with no uncertain action.

### The Siege of the Four Courts.

Yesterday Captain, or General, or whatever his military title may be,—Rory O'Connor, immediately after he had performed a fresh act of defiance by kidnapping the Chief Commanding Officer of the Free State forces, was presented with an ultimatum by the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government, and having refused to obey it siege was laid to his stronghold. His ejection can only be a matter of time, and before I despatch this letter I expect to hear the news that either he has surrendered or has succumbed to *force majeure*. Mr. Collins has been criticised by friend and foe during the past few weeks for his apparent weakness in the face of the open defiance of his Government's authority that has been displayed by the rebellious Republicans, but he has remained unmoved in his determination that he would do nothing until it was clearly established that he had the support of the nation, as declared at the polls, at his back; and most sensible people are agreed that he has acted with wise statesmanship. We shall be told, no doubt, by the anti-Irish Press in this country, that he has taken action only as a result of the grave warning uttered by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons a night or two ago. But everyone, who knows anything of the inside of what is going on, knows that the Prime Minister and Mr. Churchill are in the most intimate confidence with Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffiths and have no intention, in any circumstances whatever, of renewing the conflict which ended with the truce a year ago. "Grave warnings" and flamboyant speeches on Ireland are uttered only for the benefit of the restless followers of the Government in Parliament and to cut the ground from under the feet of the Die-hards. The difficulties with which Messrs. Collins and Griffiths have to contend are fully recognised, and it is "ro-

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## MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

the new measure. If any forward step were to be taken in self-Governmnt, they should be in Bombay, and he could not think of any comparison between the Corporation and the Legislative Council as regards powers. The only ground in favour of communal representation was the fear that particular interests would not be properly represented, and that was in regard to the backward communities. He asked the Council to go forward with faith and courage.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the amendment. The composition of the Council was such that no community would be able to run away with responsibility, whereas in the new Corporation particular communities would monopolise all responsibilities.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan and Mr. Addyman supported the amendment. The latter said the European community was in a minority and asked whether that community was unable to send proper representatives.

Mr. D. J. Ferreirs and Mr. Bullocke also supported the amendment.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said as one who had taken part in the affairs of the Corporation, he would say Indian members had always welcomed the Co-operation of Europeans, but to their great recent, the Europeans gradually ceased the taking any interest in the Corporation. He welcomed the revised interest of the Europens community to take part in the affairs of the second city of the Empire. But what was the Select Committee going to do on nearly general grounds? When he was a member of the Corporation they had appointed a Committee to democratise the Corporation and for five years they could not come to a definite conclusion. Government, therefore, took steps in the matter, and he was responsible for suggesting that rent-payers should have a vote. He regretted that the Corporation took so much time in coming to a decision that Government had to do something in the matter. The present Bill had taken four years to come before the Council, and in the meantime the city was being ruled by representatives of only twelve thousand voters. It was impossible to postpone the Bill indefinitely. Differences of opinion would always exist, but where there were no principles involved those differences could easily be adjusted in the Council. He asked whether the Bill had not been considered for a sufficiently long time, and if so then what was the use of recommitting the Bill unless there was a strong ground for so doing.

### BOGEY OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas said the objections were based and the amendment moved on the ground that the franchise should be based on twenty rupees, he would have supported it, but that had not been done. He was sorry that the bogey of communal representation was again brought forward by his Parsi and other friends. He firmly believed that, that community under all circumstances would make its way forward, and he regretted their opposition. He would have supported the amendment on any ground but communal representation.

Mr. J. B. Petit said his objections were not based on communal grounds.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said if they had not given any attention to communal representation it was because the Select Committee thought that the Bill should not be shunted off on these grounds. India was grateful to the Parsi community which was a great noble, and generous, community.

Dr. Mansuri opposed the amendment, and said Mr. Haji's amendment would allay the fears of the Europeans. The Parsis were now in a majority owing to their influence, wealth, and generosity. But they could not delay the march of democracy.

Sardar Adarji Dalal supported the amendment. Rao Bahadur Kale and Rao Saheb Harilal Desai opposed the amendment. The latter said the Bill which has emerged from the Select Committee should not be recommitted. None of the opponents had given notice of any amendments and in those circumstances there was no necessity to send back the Bill.

After Mr. Haveliwalla had replied, Mr. Hidayatullah said if the Bill were sent back again it would again be delayed. He opposed the communal representation in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay, where the best men were always sent. Even in the Legislative Council, Bombay had sent a large number of Parsis, and there was therefore no fear of the Parsis being swamped.

### AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment was negatived.

### DEBATE ON SECOND READING.

Debate on the second reading of the bill was then continued.

Mr. S. B. Trivedi said the old Corporation's opinions could not be set off against the opinion of the people of Bombay who had expressed their opinion in several memorials in unmistakable terms. If they gave communal representation to one community they would have to give it to other also. If the Parsis had not asked for communal representation on The Council, why did they want it on the Corporation?

### "PARSIS WANT BREAD NOT BUTTER"

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he was for the ten-rupee franchise. How was the Government going to satisfy the claims of all minorities with the fifteen seats available to them? He was thankful to the members for praising the Parsi community. They had given them butter but not bread which they wanted.

Mr. Purshotamdas said they must be strong enough to earn the bread themselves.

Continuing, Mr. Cowasji asked whether if the Parsi interests were not properly represented in the Corporation they would undertake to make up the deficiency. His object in wishing the Bill to be sent to the Select Committee was with a view to meet the argument which he could not do in the Council. He asked the Council to increase the number of co-opted numbers, and leave the number of nominations as they were. He was not out for communal representation, but he did not believe in the platitudes that fit men would [illegible] turned by the electors. He looked for the day when they would all work together, but that ideal would take some years to realise.

Sir Ibrahim said whether he was an official or not, he would have made the same speech, and he had tried his best during his term of office to look at all questions from his standpoint of the good of the country. The Corporation had taken an inordinately long time of four years, and they wanted further to delay the measure. The Council was quite competent to deal with measures like this, and if a case were made that particular communities were unrepresented, then amendments could certainly be brought forward for protecting the interests of the minority. To his mind the Corporation was unjustly accused of being a landlord corporation, but the fact was that fifty per cent. of its members were sent in by house-owners and fifty per cent. by other interests. For four years, the Corporation has delayed the matter, and they could not delay it further.

Rao Saheb Badabhai P. Desai said Bombay was owned practically by twelve thousand people, and there were only one thousand Parsi voters. Still they were in the Corporation in large numbers. It was said that the Corporation was more powerful than the Council, but the latter could make and unmake even in ancient and hoary Corporation, and they were certainly more powerful than the Corporation. With one vote they could wipe out the powerful Corporation.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, speaking on behalf of the Maharattas, said they were four or five lakhs of them and they were kept down. They made the butter and then corn by the sweat of their brow, but they never complained that they had been kept out. But now that the franchise was being lowered, the patricians were bitterly fighting for their privileges. The Parsis need not fear they would not be properly represented. The Maharattas never claimed communal representation in spite of their large numbers in Bombay.

### BUTTER THAT WAS EARNED.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas gave his support to the second reading in a halting manner owing to his fears. They were not justified, however, in taking the radical measure they had taken. He had been accused by Mr. Cowasji of selling butter to the Parsi community, but he had only done his duty to the Parsis who had earned the butter by its past services to the country. If men like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Dadabhai Navroji were followed by the present Parsis they would always be sure of getting into the Council. Once they ceased doing service to the city and to the country then Heaven help them and the Parsi community.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said the principle of democracy was to put power into the hands of ordinary men, and in every country the principle was one man, one vote. Money was power and the Parsis had that power, and if they were not going to succeed in the Corporation he did not know what they were going to do. If they were going to divide "The Second City in the Empire" into so many communities what were they going to do with the mofussil municipalities where there were separate interests? He hoped the first measure of democratic constitution would be given to the country by Bombay.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadass said that the new elections would be so satisfactory to the Parsis that M. Cowasji himself would decline to bring any amendments. He would bring figures to prove his contention. In the Fort Ward of Bombay, the majority of voters were Parsis and Parsi candidates got the fullest support from Hindus. The best reward for the service rendered was not a few more crumbs but increased opportunities of serving. He was sure that the Parsi community would be returned in larger numbers than even at present because the Parsis were more organised, more educated, more influential, and they were better canvassers than other communities. He had no misgiving about the Parsi community.

### MR. J. B. PETIT'S SOPHISTRY.

Mr. J. B. Petit said it was not the Corporation alone that was responsible for the delay. The Government also had to shoulder its share. There was a great concensus of opinion that the franchise should not be reduced in pursuance of an ideal as it was wrong to vest power in the hands of the people unless they were sufficiently educated. They were taking away power from the hands of a people who were best qualified to exercise it, and vesting it in the people whom he would not call irresponsible but were not educated enough to exercise it. He thought the Council would rue the day they had democratised the Corporation.

The Council adjourned at this stage to Monday noon.

## SIMLA SESSION OF "INDIAN PARLIAMENT."

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 22.

A circular letter to the members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly has been issued to-day by the Secretary to the Legislative Department detailing the programme of business to be gone through during the Simla sittings of the autumn session of the Indian legislature. In September the programme is practically the same as was published in a communique on the 19th instant. The letter, however, adds that for non-official business to be transacted in the Council of State on 6th, 11th, 18th, 20th and 25th September ballots will be held on 23rd August, 25th August, 4th September, 6th September and 11th September respectively; and that for non-official business to be transacted on 7th, 12th, 14th, 21st and 26th September ballots will be held on 23rd August, 28th August, 30th August, 6th September and 11th September respectively. As members will not be able to take part personally in the ballots to be held previous to 4th September in the case of the Council of State and 30th August in that of the Legislative Assembly, they are informed that the procedure adopted in the last Delhi session will be followed, namely, authorising the Secretary in writing beforehand in respect of the business they intend to bring forward.

## MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### MEETING POSTPONED TO 11TH SEPTEMBER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 21.

A Local Government press communique says the meeting of Legislative Council was announced for the 15th August that it might be possible to make some progress with several important legislative measures which Government wishes to introduce during the coming session. For various unavoidable reasons, it has been found impossible to have these measures in a sufficiently advanced state for discussing in August and there is therefore little probablity that they can be brought before the Council as early as was hoped. It has further been found impossible so far to obtain orders of the President of Council with regard to the admission of questions and resolutions. In view of these circumstances and also having regard to the expense that would be involved in summoning members to a meeting at which little business can be brought up for discussion; his Excellency the Governor has decided to postpone the meeting to 11th September. The exact date will be announced when it has been ascertained how soon the President may be expected to return.

## EVEREST EXPEDITION.

### ON ITS WAY BACK TO INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The following communique is issued:—

The Mount Everest Expedition is well on its way back to India. General Bruce, Major Norton, Dr. Wakefield, and Captains Bruce and Morris arrived at Phari on 20th instant. The other members are proceeding via Lachen in Northern Sikkim.

## "ZAMINDARS" SECURITY,

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 22.

The appeals filed under the Press Act by the keepers of the presses where the "Zamindar" and the "Siyasat" newspapers were printed, against the orders of forfeiture of a security of two thousand rupees from each paper, were heard before the full bench of the High Court consisting of Justice Sir Shadi Lal and Justices Scott Smith and Martineau yesterday. Arguments were addressed by the Government-Advocate and defence counsels and the judgment was reserved.

## STANDING COUNSEL OF BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

[illegible] July 22.

Mr. B. L. Mitt[illegible]aw is appointed to officiate [illegible] Counsel, Bengal, vice Mr. S. R. Das appointed to officiate as Advocate-General, Bengal.

## C. D. ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

### PRESIDENT'S RULING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 21.

After a discussion on the question of taking evidence in camera, Hakim Ajmal Khan, President, Congress Enquiry Committee gave a ruling that the written statements of those who desire to publish them can be published. The oral evidence in cross-examination was to be considered confidential.

## REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES IN BARODA.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

The Baroda State has introduced in its Legislative Council a Bill for the registration of marriages and divorces. It is hoped that such a Bill if passed into law would obviate difficulties in the settlement of disputes regarding matrimonial relations.

## RELEASE FROM JAIL BY FORGERY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

In the case before the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, one Bhopal Das a convict in Naini Central Jail was put up for trail for securing his release from the jail by forging in the release order the signature of Mr. B. C. Forbes, Sessions Judge of Farrukabad by whom he had been convicted for Criminal Breach of Trust and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The release order evaded the suspicion of the jail authorities and the accused was set free. When the fraud was discovered he was rearrested and placed on trial for forgery etc., at the Allahabad High Court.

## GOVERNMENT REVENGE AGAINST A. N.-C.-O.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

The Government of Bombay have passed orders of attaching Dhasa and Raisokali as their Talukdar Mr. Gopaldas Amiadas Desai refused to dissociate himself from the Non-Cooperation movement and to tender apology for his absence at the time of H. E. the Governor's visit to Kathiawar.

## CABLE ITEM.

New York.—The death is announced of the famous Japanese analytical chemist, Jokichi Takamine.

## LONDON LEITER.

(Continued from page 7.)

cognised too that they are the best people to deal with them in their own way. Now that the elections have settled once and for all the question as to which party in Ireland has the support of the country, it will not be long before Southern Ireland settles down to a peaceful, established rule under one of the most democratic constitutions that has been drawn up in modern time,—certainly the most democratic,—one might almost say socialistic,—constitution of any state within the British Empire.

### The Trouble in the North.

It is the North of Ireland that presents the most difficult problem at the moment. One looks despairingly for any sign that the Orangemen are prepared to settle down in peace and amity with their fellow-countrymen, either in their own state or in Southern Ireland. The lot of the Roman Catholic, Nationalist population of Ulster, and particularly Belfast, for the past few years has been tragic in the extreme, and, since the signing of the Treaty the measure of their oppression has been intensified. It is unfortunate but characteristic, that, in the British Press, one hears a great deal more about the murders of Orangemen than the murders by Orangemen. There is no doubt, however, as to how the feud, in its recent bearings, began. Catholic and Nationalist workman, does not take thinks lying down and murdered in their homes on an appalling scale. The Irishman, whether he be Protestant or Catholic, Nationalist or Orangemen, does not take things lying down and the result has been to plunge Belfast into an orgy of bloodshed. Had the Ulster Government displayed a determined attitude at the commencement in putting down disorder and outrage, things could never have come to their present pass. But Sir James Craig and his colleagues were lamentably weak and tolerant at the outset,—it is hardly too much to say that they encouraged outrage,—and now they seem powerless to prevent it.

### The Murder of Sir H. Wilson.

How long the deplorable state of affairs in Belfast would have been allowed to go on practically unchecked had it not been for the tragedy in London last week, it is impossible to say. The assassination of a Field-Marshall of the British Army in the London streets has awakened both the Government and the public to the appalling pass to which things have come in Northern Ireland. To read about such things in the paper, when they take place the other side of the Irish Channel is one thing,—to have them taking place in the heart of the West End of London is a totally different matter, in the English [illegible] public [illegible] or [illegible] poor lady, who was very [illegible] test, withdrew her objections. [illegible] dent is notable in revealing what a curious standard of behaviour the Die-Hard element are introducing into English political life.

[illegible] Orangemen were the [illegible] of innocents, instead of having been the provokers of the reprisals in which the Catholics have most regrettably engaged. The Ulster Government seem to be awakening at last, however, to the disgrace which attaches to them in the matter, though whether Sir James Craig and his colleagues will be capable of acting with the same firmness as Mr. Collins in the South, will settle down to a period of peace applying such firmness to the Orangemen as well as their opponents is doubtful. The hope of all the friends of Ireland is that, now that the elections have shown the very decided opinion of the country on the subject of the Treaty, everyone, North and South, will settle down to a period of peace conciliation will not come by fighting. It of a future State in which the whole of Ireland will be united under one free Government. It is quite certain that the ideal which Messrs. De Valera and Rory O'Connor hold so passionately can never be realised until North and South are reconciled; and reconsiliation will not come by fighting. It will come as it always does, through the influence of common interests and the experience of cooperation.

### Rory O'connor Defiance.

In the meanwhile, one cannot withhold admiration from the men who are sacrificing everything for what they conceive to be a principle vital to the existence of the Irish nation. At the time of writing the irregular forces are still in possession of the Four Courts, though their ejection or surrender is only a matter of time. From his fastness, amid the storm of shells and bullets that assail him from twelve-pounders, machine guns, rifles and revolvers. Rory O'Connor has sent out the following message of defiance.

"The Boys are glorious and will fight for the Republic to the end. How long will our misguided comrades attack those who stand for Ireland alone?"

According to messages in the papers this morning the civil strife is likely to spread to other parts of the country. But most of the messages come from Belfast and since the Provisional Government have commandeered all the telephones and telegrabbs and are exercising the strictest censorship over all communications, one regards such statements with a certain amount of reserve. By the time this letter reaches India more will be known than I can possibly tell and the fighting, I hope, will all be over.

### Who are The Assassins.

Complete mystery attaches to the identity and the associations of the men who attacked and killed Sir Henry Wilson. The day after the arrest, the papers were full of statements regarding police raids on the alleged haunts of well-known Sinn Feiners, and we were told that they had discovered documents relating to an elaborate diabolical plot for the assassination of a number of distinguished persons in this country. The Home Secretary was able, however, to give a flat contradiction to this in the House of Commons. "There is no doubt", he said, "that these two young men had nothing to do with Ireland at all. They were both Londoners living in London; they were both ex-soldiers; one of them was a member of a family all of whose sons fought in the war; both of them were living at home with their parents up to the time of the crime, and there was no evidence that they had ever been in Ireland in their lives." The Secretary of the Irish self-determination League has stated that neither of the men is or ever has been a member of any London branch of the League. It appears that one of the men who gave an Irish name, Connolly, is not even of Irish origion. His real name is Reginald Dunn. All the Republican organisations in Ireland have repudiated all knowledge of the two men. If the crime was instigated and engineered from Belfast, however, it is unlikely that the men would be known to, or associateed with, any organisations or persons connected with Sinn Fein in this country or in Southern Ireland. The murder of Sir Henry Wilson was undoubtedly an act of reprisal for the murders of Catholics in Belfast and the activities of the late Field-Marshall in connection with the measures that were being taken by the Ulster Government directed towards the Sinn Feiners in the Ulster province.

### Frenzy of the Die-Hards.

It is impossible to describe the state of frenzy into which the Die-Hard members of Parliament were thrown by the assassination of Sir Henry Wilson. The Home Secretary was violently attacked for his failure to provide the Field-Marshall with police protection and was accused even of having taken away such protection in the face of deliberate warning of the dangers which Sir Henry Wilson and others ran. The agile and elusive Mr. Shortt, however, who succeeds in escaping from every crisis affecting his department, was able to show that he had acted throughout on the advice of the experts of Scotland Yard and at their instance, the special protection accorded to Sir Henry Wilson, Lord Carson and others had been withdrawn a week or two before the murder took place. The most extraordinary outcome of all this frenzy was the refusal of Lady Wilson, at the instigation of some sympathetic but unwise friends, to allow the presence of the Prime Minister and his colleagues at her husband's funeral. It can be imagined that this created a real flutter for the moment in Downing Street. That Cabinet Ministers should be absent from a State funeral, and that at the insistent request of the widow of the deceased person whose memory the State was thus honouring, was inconceivable. Mr. Lloyd George sent Mr. Chamberlain post haste to the residence of the widow to make representations, but she refused to see him and he was practically asked to leave the house, despite his protests and declaration that he and the Prime Minister counted themselves among the Field-Marshall's closest friends. Ultimately, of course, Lady Wilson was obliged to give way. It was represented to her that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues are the ministers of the King and to refuse their presence on such an occasion would [illegible] act of discourtesy to His Majesty.

### Lord Midleton and Lady Bathurst.

Another remarkable incident, illustrative of the same phenomenon, occurred in the House of Lords on Monday night when Viscount Midleton, the former Secretary of State for India, protested in strong terms against the following choice paragraph sent to the "Morning Post" by its Dublin correspondent.

"As far as horor of this murder as a murder is concerned, as far as the realisation of the added shame that it heaps on the already infamous Irish race is concerned, the vast bulk of Southern Irishmen, from the Middletonian anti-Partitionists to the Rory O'Connor Republicans, are going about their business to-day as if the Empire's greatest soldier had been a blind beggar run over by a cab. The foul deed has not punctured their monumental satisfaction with themselves, for the whole race is steeped to-day in the infamous doctrine that killing is no murder when the victim is an Orangeman or a loyalist".

Lord Midleton proceeded to reveal that he had called upon Lady Bathurst, the proprietor of the "Morning Post" and the Editor, to obtain a retractation and apology for this "infamous" reflection on his honour but without avail. He, therefore, brought the matter before their lordships' house. The Lord Chancellor endorsed Lord Midleton's protest declaring that, "even in these days of unlicensed journalism the paragraph was extraordinarily vile". Then up rose Lord Bathurst to speak for his lady. He made no amends. He made no apology but proceeded to carry the war into the enemy's camp by describing the conduct of Viscount Middleton, in calling at his, Lord Bathurst's, residence and asking for Lady Bathurst, without so much as troubling himself with her Lord and master, and then proceeding to threaten her with divers pains and penalties, such as that he would attack the "Morning Post" in the House and say "all sorts of things" about her and Lord Bathurst, winding up with the statement that had all this occurred a century ago he would have shot Lord Bathurst,—a somewhat strange sentiment from a nobleman, who is so sensitive about being told that he is the associate and sympathiser with persons who hold that killing is no murder in some circumstances.

After several other noble lords had expressed their horror and indignation on one side or the other, the subject, in the phraseology of the Parliamentary report, then dropped—which is the usual end of troublesome subjects in the House of Lords. If this is the state of mind in which our "upper circles" and higher politicians are existing, what with talking about the shootings of a century ago and squabblings at funerals, one may wonder how long it will be before they really begin to indulge in reprisals of a violent nature.

A Karachi message of July 22nd states that the Port intelligence for the week ending July 21st:—The imports were 18,659 tons and exports 11,901 tons, a total of 30,560 tons. An average of ten berths were occupied and the tonnage was 14,500 tons in excess of that handled last week.

## PRESTIGE OF CONGRESS.

### DEMANDS COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

### HAKIMJI ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA City, July 22.

Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mr. Rajagopala Chari addressed a public meeting in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Potdar. Hakim Sahib, in his speech exhorted the residents of Poona to complete the Constructive Programme. He asked the people to maintain the prestige of the Congress. After referring to Hindu-Muslim Unity, he referred to Malabar atrocities and expressed his whole-hearted and emphatic condemnation of the actions of those Musalmans in Malabar, who forcibly converted Hindus and committed outrages. He hoped that all true Musalmans would similarly disapprove of such sinful acts, and would disassociate the repression of Government. He appealed to Hindus also to sympathise with the Moplahs, who were suffering by reason of repression of Government. He appealed for unity for the attainment of Swaraj which was to be wrested from the strong Government. He particularly emphasised that the Mussalmans should realise that the united effort on the part of the Hindus and Musalmans was necessary to redress the Khilafat wrong and to save it from future attacks.

Mr. Rajagopala Chari exhorted the people to wear *khaddar*, as a reply to Government for the incarceration of Mr. Gandhi. He also asked them to observe non-violence.

## A NEW POLITICAL MOVE.

### CIRCULAR LETTER TO LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 21.

The "New India" writes:—We hear that a new departure in political work has just been made by sending out to between forty and fifty leaders of various schools of political thought in India of a letter suggesting a line of common action for the gaining of Home Rule.

## ASSAULTING A MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.

### MIRZAPUR MUNICIPAL CLERK SENTENCED

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, July 21.

In the reference to High Court by the District Magistrate of Mirzapur it appeared Abdul Gani, a Municipal octroi clerk, employed in the Municipal office there was convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of assaulting the Chairman of the Municipal Board, Mr. B. Raj Bahadur with a shoe owing to some alleged grievance and was sentenced to fine of Rs. 20. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Piggott have remitted the fine, but sentenced the clerk to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## REAR-ADMIRAL J. DUMARESQ DEAD

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.

Manila.—Rear-Admiral John Dumaresq, who relinquished the command of the Australian fleet, last May, was compelled to break his homeward journey and enter into a hospital here with pneumonia. He died yesterday after having been unconscious for a fortnight. Twelve hundred American troops will escort the funeral to the Sun Pedro Macati cemetery.

## SUB-JUDGE DISMISSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

Pandit Nityanand Pande, Subordinate Judge of Dehra Dun, has been dismissed from service by Government as a result of the report of the Commission appointed to enquire into his conduct as Judge, in which the Commissioners found the judge guilty of receiving a bribe of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,000 in two cases before him, respectively.

## CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE IN SIND.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 22.

The Committee appointed by the Sind Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into the Congress work and examine the possibilities of starting Civil Disobedience, commenced the work today in Karachi. The report which will be prepared by the 15th August will be presented to the All-India Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee in Calcutta.

## CONFERRING OF HONOURS.

### A CORRECTION.

In the explanation given by Mr. Ronald McNeill in the House of Commons, on Friday last, regarding the controversy of the conferring of honours, and which appeared in our Saturday's issue, Reuter's Bombay office issues a correction in Mr. McNeill's reference to Lord Waring. The corrected sentence should read as under:—

"It was no answer, declared Mr. McNeill, to say that the shareholders in the new company shared in the war fortune and he emphasised that he expressly admitted that the loss of capital was due to misfortune or bad management, and *to nothing more reprehensible.*"

## INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The result of the Indian Civil Service examination held in India for the first time, which was declared a few days ago, should not be allowed to pass without any criticism. It is reported that nine candidates have successfully got through the examination, but it is rather difficult to surmise whether the best Indian students took advantage of the competitive test. Dadabhoy Navroji, at the first session of the Indian National Congress, had moved that memorable resolution to the effect that the Indian Civil Service examination should be held simultaneously in England and India. That resolution has at last been translated into action by Government at a time when the interest of educated Young Indians in the examination in question is almost dead. If this examination had been held in India at least twelve years ago, it would have doubtless been taken great advantage of and very much appreciated by the Younger generation. The laborious and energetic efforts of the late Grand Old Man of India are crowned with success as late as 1922 when that great patriot is not in our midst. Were Indians quite unfit and undeserving to appear for the Civil Service Examination in India ten years ago? As a matter of fact, according to strict right and justice the examination for service in India should have taken place in India alone from the very beginning. The people of Australia and Canada do not go to England for their Civil Service examination. It was, therefore, on account of England's selfishness that cultured Indians were actually compelled to go to England to complete for the Civil Service Examination. The Government has at last realised its great mistake and now no more will England be selected as a "Holy Place" for the examination.—Yours, etc.

INDIAN.

## OVERCROWDING IN INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The local railway companies are busy prosecuting passengers for travelling without tickets and travelling in classes higher than those for which they possess tickets. They shut their eyes to the fact that they themselves are in the main responsible for these irregularities, as the service is very irregular and the trains are always overcrowded owing to lack of sufficient accommodation. In this connection, the following case may be recalled. Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, during his travel in Northern India, with his family, was hauled up on 25th November 1920 before the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, for travelling in 1st class, although he had previously informed a Railway official that no ec[illegible] was available in 2nd class for which he had tickets. As no witness for the prosecution was present in the Court the Magistrate wanted to fix a day for further hearing, but as Mr. Nensey could not wait a day longer in Allahabad he chose to pay Rs. 5-10-0, being the amount of the difference of fare and penalty as deposit under protest. A long correspondence ensued with the Railway authorities, after which the General Traffic Manager of the E. I. Railway refunded the penalty charge of Rs. 2-13-0.

It is, however, to be noticed that not a word of regret about the insulting conduct of the Railway officials and abuses given to ladies by the ticket collector was said in the whole correspondence. Neither to my knowledge were the Railway officers concerned departmentally proceeded against.—Yours, etc.

SECRETARY,
I. P. and T. R. Association, Bombay.

## SCAVENGERS' BUDGET III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I cannot help contrasting the modest claims of Mr. Jack with the pretensions of Mr. Shirras. After enormous labour extending over 4 years from 1906 to 1910 by "over two hundred officers," consisting mostly of "young and eager graduates of the Universities" (Bengalis) —"who obtained no other reward for their labours than the thanks of the author," Mr. Jack, says that his labour will not have been spent in vain "if this book comes into the hands of a single serious enquirer outside of India", for "the home of serious economic enquiry is in Europe." The method adopted is instructive. "Four classes were adopted, representing varying material conditions between comfort and actual want, to one of which every family was allocated."—"The classification was not made upon figures of income or expenditure, but always upon an inspection of the family and the family circumstances in its own homestead.' . . . . . They were directed to pay more attention to what they saw than to what they heard, and only after they had seen the condition of the family by a visit to its homestead to enquire into its resources, to fabulate its income and to enter its classification". . . . . "Each of these young graduates spent several months at one spot. . . . obtained a vast information of all the families of the village. . . He could collect the villagers together and without offending them discuss with each the amount of income and the way in which he spent it." They "made a close scrutiny of the habits and expenditure of more than two thousand families for the purpose.

Let us compare this work with the Labour Office work. There was no attempt at classifying the workers by the family circumstances in its tenement. The classification is made after returns on basis of the number of wage-earners and their sex. The investigators were 3 women and 1 man, none of whom were graduates. I met two of them. In my opinion none of them was equipped for this important work of collecting facts for formulating a standard of living for scavengers to Bombay. They paid flying visits to the chawls. They *recorded* what they *heard* no instructions were given than to pay more attention to what they saw. The Labour Office also obtained budgets by paying one ruppee for budget to outsiders. There were 409 returns of which 99 were rejected by the Labour Office as "too incomplete." This is a severe commentary on the quality of the work. Really they were rejected because they contained some entry which was deemed abnormal. But they recorded what they heard. If one is rejected on the ground that it is abnormal, what guarantee is there that the accepted ones do not contain entries which cannot be depended upon. Admittedly the Labour Office put forward the expenditure on drink "with reserve." Finally the expenditure of the family is exclusive of the so-called "additional sources of income in the way of tips in cash or in food." Then the expenditure is said to be less on clothing because "the scavengers often wear second-hand clothes, and therefore, spend less on clothing than other people are in the habit of doing." One should have expected the Labour Office endeavouring to arrive at the cost of living would have allowed something for tips in food, and for new clothes instead of expecting every scavanger to rely on tips for ford, and old clothes for his garments. I must here correct what I said in my last letter that Mr. Shirras had dropped the statement that the scavenger picked up food in his designations for I find it in the body of his report from which I have quoted above.

Assuming for argument that the accepted 308 budgets are trustworthy no one can deduce from them a Standard Cost of Living for the scavengers in Bombay. By standard cost I mean the amount of money that would be necessary to satisfy the material necessities of life and obtain sufficient nourishment to maintain their bodies at the greatest strength of which they are capable without relying on tips for food and without having to wear old clothes from the Chor Bazaar. The investigators budgets only indicate what each family actually spend. They do not pretend to indicate that each family satisfies its material necessities of life on that expenditure. For example the typical budgets show that, where there is only one wage-earner and the income Rs. 23 a month, the expenditure is 24-11-4, but where there are two wage-earners and the income is 42, the expenditore is Rs. 37-12-0. On for the respective expenditure is Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 20-10-0. In both the cases the family is of the same size consisting of a man, a woman and 1.7 children under 14. It would be absurd to infer that in both cases the material necessities of life are satisfied and the nourishment is sufficient to maintain their bodies at the greatest capable strength. The family with one wage-earner is manifestly starving. There were 25 such family budgets. It appears to me that the family with the income of Rs. 42 is also starving when it cannot afford to spend more than Rs. 20-10-0 on food. The only inference that can be deduced from these budgets [illegible] family spends all it can afford to spend. It does not cut its coat according to the cloth as it must. But this does not get us anywhere near a reasonable standard of living in decent comfort.

The typical budget which Mr. Shirras has pitted against mine is deduced from 212 returns of families consisting of two wage-earners. Strictly speaking the *pater familias* ought to earn enough to maintain his family of four or five. But this is impossible on the wages the scavenger gets Rs. 23. His wife has to work or the family has to starve. In England there are cases where Unions refuse membership to any workman whose wife is also working. The principle enforced is that the pater familias should get enough wages to maintain his family.

The two wage-earners in these 212 returns do not all earn the same sum in every family. The income ranges from 42 to Rs. 48-8. The arithmetical average income is Rs. 45-1-7 with total expenditure of Rs. 40-8-11, and 21-4-3 on food. By some process which I do not pretend to understand Mr. Shirras reduces this to the income of Rs. 42-0-0 for the family with total expenditure of Rs. 39-4-0, and Rs. 20-10-0 on food. But what is the use of telling a family that the typcal budget allows a food expenditure of Rs. 20-10-0, and a total expenditure of Rs. 39-4-0 when the family actually spends Rs. 34-6-0 on food, and Rs. 57-15-0 altogether even though its total income is Rs. 48. This is the case in return No. 554, Table C. where the family consists of father, mother and the child under 14 and the total income is Rs. 48. Instead of a typical budget for a family where the number of children very giving an average of only 1.7 I suggested to Mr. Shirras to take those returns where the family consisted of father, mother and two children under 14 corresponding to my standard family. But he would not. I have, however, prepared two tables of such budgets. There were 66 such budgets. The tabulation has been checked by the Labour Office. It will be seen from Table A, that there is no entry against fish in 50 per cent. of the cases. The expense on cereals ranges from Rs. 6-3-0 in case of 403 to Rs. 20-12-0 in case 1794. Obviously many are starving. The expenditure on food varies from Rs. 15-14-0 in case No. 455 to Rs. 35-8-0 in case 516. The total expenditure varies from 29-6-0 in 1775 to 59-0-8 in 470, but both these extremes are rejected by the Labour office as abnormal. However, Mr. Shirras' 25 budgets with only one wage earner provides Rs. 13-8-0 for food and a total of Rs. 24-11-4 for everything.

The next Table B is instructive. It is classified according to income. It shows how the average on food increases with the income, and how the total expenditure rises with the income. It also shows that in many cases the expenditure exceeds the income. The fact is that income is not sufficient for the wants. When they earn more, they spend more. This is confirmed by Table C. This table takes all the Labour office cases where the income was Rs 48 in every family. There were 30 cases. On the average the family consisted of a man, a woman and 2.13 children under 14. This is very near my normal family. The average expenditure on food Rs. 29-13-7 and total Rs. 47-13-0. The point I wish to make is that we have not reached the standard in these budgets where the income is enough to enable the worker to purchase everything he requires to satisfy the material necessities of life for his family. This view is strengthened by the fact that almost all of them are in debt. According to Mr. Shirras' typical budgets the average interest on debt paid by each family is Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem; The returns do not show the amount of debt except in cases Nos. 471, 505, 507, 521, 603 and 612. The amount of debt is respectively:—Rs. 250, 500, 200, 200, 400 and 200. The monthly interest is Rs. 4, 7, 5, nil, ), and 4 3/4 respectively. The return about interest is manifestly unreliable for these men have to pay interest at the rate of one anna per rupee per mensem usually. These budgets depict a pitiful picture. These hard worked untouchables are living a miserable life to cleanse our streets in order that we may find the city habitable. They do not die in the street so as to excite horror. But they starve day by day, they are losing their strength inch by inch, and slowly but surely advancing to a premature grave without knowing it.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, July 14.

TABLE A OF 63 BUDGETS.

Family of Four—Man, Woman and two Children.

| Number. | Wages. | Cereals. | Fish. | Food. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| 452 | 48 0 0 | 7 12 0 | 0 8 0 | 30 10 0 | 45 9 0 | Food.—Expense ranges from Rs. 15-14-0 to Rs. 38-9-3. |
| 455 | 49 0 0 | 18 12 0 | Nil. | 29 13 0 | 52 0 8 | |
| 456 | 43 0 0 | 7 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 14 0 | 45 5 0 | Total.—Expenditure runs from Rs. 52-0-8 and even Rs. 59-0-8. The last is rejected by the Labour Office as abnormal. It is the case of a Christian. |
| 458 | 42 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 20 10 0 | 41 12 0 | |
| 464 | 46 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 23 12 0 | 45 3 0 | |
| 470 | 48 8 0 | 8 12 0 | Nil. | 30 4 0 | 59 0 8 | |
| 472 | 47 0 0 | 8 0 0 | Nil. | 22 12 0 | 39 6 0 | |
| 473 | 49 0 0 | 15 3 0 | Nil. | 38 9 3 | 51 8 9 | |
| 484 | 43 0 0 | 11 0 0 | Nil. | 18 14 0 | 43 5 0 | |
| 491 | 43 0 0 | 12 8 0 | Nil. | 23 14 0 | 44 0 0 | |
| 501 | 47 8 0 | 9 10 0 | Nil. | 38 1 0 | 43 15 0 | |
| 503 | 47 0 0 | 11 2 0 | Nil. | 31 2 0 | 45 11 0 | |
| 504 | 49 0 0 | 6 3 0 | Nil. | 24 11 0 | 44 14 3 | |
| 507 | 48 0 0 | 6 12 0 | Nil. | 27 3 0 | 42 10 0 | |
| 516 | 47 8 0 | 11 10 0 | Nil. | 35 8 0 | 51 12 0 | |
| 521 | 48 0 0 | 7 12 0 | Nil. | 31 12 0 | 45 2 0 | |
| 523 | 48 0 0 | 9 2 0 | Nil. | 23 0 0 | 38 11 6 | |
| 525 | 42 0 0 | 10 0 0 | Nil. | 19 12 0 | 42 2 0 | |
| 527 | 43 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 17 6 0 | 43 8 8 | |
| 529 | 43 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 23 14 0 | 41 5 0 | |
| 533 | 43 0 0 | 12 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 21 12 0 | 44 11 4 | |
| 534 | 48 0 0 | 3 12 0 | Nil. | 27 14 0 | 47 13 8 | |
| 537 | 48 0 0 | 11 6 0 | Nil. | 30 5 6 | 46 2 10 | |
| 539 | 48 0 0 | 7 8 0 | Nil. | 21 6 0 | 41 9 2 | |
| 540 | 48 0 0 | 10 12 0 | Nil. | 30 12 0 | 47 10 8 | |
| 541 | 47 0 0 | 10 12 0 | Nil. | 30 5 0 | 48 13 8 | |
| 544 | 48 8 0 | 9 0 0 | Nil. | 34 2 0 | 48 7 0 | |
| 546 | 42 0 0 | 10 0 0 | Nil. | 32 15 0 | 47 5 0 | |
| 550 | 48 0 0 | 9 0 0 | Nil. | 34 3 0 | 46 7 0 | |
| 551 | 47 0 0 | 7 4 0 | Nil. | 26 1 0 | 41 4 0 | |
| 561 | 43 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 21 11 6 | 43 7 0 | |
| 570 | 43 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 18 12 0 | 41 15 9 | |
| 575 | 42 0 0 | 17 8 0 | 1 8 0 | 26 13 0 | 41 8 4 | |
| 582 | 43 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 20 4 0 | 40 12 4 | |
| 586 | 43 0 0 | 9 8 0 | 2 0 0 | 16 8 0 | 37 13 0 | |
| 604 | 44 0 0 | 11 6 0 | Nil. | 25 12 0 | 43 11 0 | |
| 609 | 48 0 0 | 10 0 0 | Nil. | 29 2 0 | 45 2 0 | |
| 611 | 47 8 0 | 11 1[illegible] 0 | Nil. | 28 14 0 | 49 12 3 | |
| 613 | 48 4 0 | 9 0 0 | Nil. | 29 11 2 | 39 14 3 | |
| 614 | 43 0 0 | 10 0 0 | Nil. | 17 8 0 | 43 12 0 | |
| 828 | 42 0 0 | 11 0 0 | Nil. | 21 10 0 | 41 10 0 | |
| 1352 | 30 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 18 14 0 | 35 4 0 | |
| 1354 | 49 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 16 5 0 | 41 11 0 | |
| 1365 | 43 0 0 | 9 8 0 | 8 0 0 | 21 3 0 | 43 1 0 | |
| 1373 | 49 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 27 11 0 | 47 11 0 | |
| 1375 | 49 0 0 | 12 8 0 | Nil. | 23 1 0 | 45 0 8 | |
| 1376 | 49 0 0 | 12 8 0 | 1 8 0 | 23 10 0 | 43 2 8 | |
| 1382 | 49 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 19 10 0 | 45 4 0 | |
| 1383 | [illegible] | 6 8 0 | 2 0 0 | 16 4 6 | 35 0 6 | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 0 0 | 26 14 0 | 46 14 8 | |
| 1780 | 42 0 [illegible] | | | [illegible] 14 0 | 29 6 0 | |
| 1782 | 42 0 0 | 9 2 0 | | [illegible] 0 | 41 9 4 | |
| 1784 | 42 0 0 | 12 2 0 | | | 40 15 8 | |
| 1785 | 47 8 0 | 18 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 28 2 6 | 41 7 8 | |
| 1786 | 42 0 0 | 10 0 0 | Nil. | 21 4 0 | 4[illegible] 6 | |
| 1788 | 48 0 0 | 18 8 0 | 2 0 0 | 29 15 0 | 4[illegible] 4 | |
| 1790 | 47 0 0 | 20 0 0 | Nil. | 32 14 6 | 46 9 | |
| 1794 | 48 0 0 | 20 12 0 | 2 0 0 | 30 12 0 | 46 9 0 | |
| 1832 | 43 0 0 | 10 4 0 | Nil. | 23 0 0 | 42 2 4 | |
| 1869 | 43 0 0 | 11 0 0 | Nil. | 22 9 0 | 41 14 5 | |
| 1875 | 43 0 0 | 10 4 0 | Nil. | 23 10 0 | 42 14 0 | |
| Average— | 45 7 8 | 11 0 9 | 1 1 8 | 25 4 7 | 44 3 8 | |

TABLE B.

| No. | Income. | Food. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| 1775 | 28 0 0 | 15 14 0 | 29 6 8 | The expenditure includes Rs. 1-8-0 remitted to two non-resident dependents. |
| 1784 | 42 0 0 | 24 12 0 | 41 7 8 | |
| 458 | 42 0 0 | 20 10 0 | 41 12 0 | Rs. a. p. |
| 525 | 42 0 0 | 19 12 0 | 42 2 0 | Food .. 24 12 0 Average. |
| 546 | 42 0 | 32 15 0 | 47 5 8 | Total .. 42 10 2 ,, |
| 575 | 42 0 0 | 26 13 0 | 41 8 4 | Excess .. Two cases of excess expenditure over income. |
| 1780 | 42 0 0 | 23 10 0 | 41 9 4 | |
| 1875 | 43 0 0 | 23 10 0 | 42 14 0 | |
| 456 | 43 0 0 | 15 14 0 | 41 5 0 | |
| 491 | 43 0 0 | 23 14 0 | 44 0 0 | |
| 533 | 43 0 0 | 21 12 0 | 44 11 4 | Food .. 20 13 1 Average. |
| 563 | 43 0 0 | 21 11 6 | 46 7 4 | Total .. 42 3 5 ,, |
| 1869 | 43 0 0 | 22 9 0 | 41 14 5 | Excess .. Four cases. |
| 582 | 43 0 0 | 20 4 0 | 40 12 4 | |
| 586 | 43 0 0 | 16 8 0 | 37 13 0 | |
| 1365 | 43 0 0 | 21 3 0 | 43 1 0 | |
| 472 | 47 0 0 | 32 12 0 | 39 6 8 | Rs. a. p. |
| 503 | 47 0 0 | 31 2 0 | 45 11 0 | Food .. 27 9 0 |
| 541 | 47 0 0 | 30 5 0 | 48 13 8 | Total .. 43 12 10 |
| 551 | 47 0 0 | 26 1 5 | 41 4 0 | Excess .. One case. |
| 1790 | 47 0 0 | 32 14 6 | 46 9 6 | |
| 501 | 47 8 0 | 38 1 0 | 43 15 0 | Rs. a. p. |
| 516 | 47 8 0 | 35 8 0 | 51 12 0 | Food .. 31 6 5 |
| 1785 | 47 8 0 | 28 2 6 | 45 15 6 | Total .. 47 13 8 |
| 611 | 47 8 6 | 28 14 0 | 49 12 0 | Excess .. Two cases. |

| No. | Income. | Food. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| 452 | 48 0 0 | 30 10 0 | 45 9 0 | |
| 478 | 48 0 0 | 32 6 0 | 53 10 0 | |
| 507 | 48 0 0 | 27 3 0 | 42 10 0 | |
| 521 | 48 0 0 | 31 12 0 | 45 2 0 | |
| 523 | 48 0 0 | 23 0 0 | 38 11 6 | Rs. a. p. |
| 534 | 48 0 0 | 27 14 0 | 47 13 8 | Food .. 29 2 10 Average. |
| 537 | 48 0 0 | 30 5 6 | 46 2 10 | Total .. 45 11 7 ,, |
| 539 | 48 0 0 | 21 6 6 | 41 9 2 | Excess .. One case only. |
| 540 | 48 0 0 | 30 12 0 | 47 10 8 | |
| 550 | 48 0 0 | 34 3 0 | 46 7 0 | |
| 609 | 48 0 0 | 29 2 0 | 45 2 0 | |
| 1788 | 48 0 0 | 29 15 0 | 47 5 4 | |
| 1794 | 48 0 0 | 30 12 0 | 46 9 0 | |
| 455 | 49 0 0 | 29 13 0 | 52 0 0 | |
| 504 | 49 0 0 | 24 11 3 | 44 14 3 | Rs. a. p. |
| 1373 | 49 0 0 | 17 11 0 | 47 11 6 | Food .. 25 3 1 Average. |
| 1375 | 49 0 0 | 23 1 0 | 45 0 8 | Total .. 45 8 8 ,, |
| 1376 | 49 0 0 | 23 10 0 | 43 2 8 | Excess .. One case only. |
| 1385 | 49 0 0 | 26 14 0 | 46 14 8 | |
| 544 | 49 8 0 | 34 2 0 | 48 7 0 | |

N. B.—The average income .. .. .. Rs. a. p. 45 2 9
The average expenditure .. .. .. 44 12 11
Food expenditure .. .. .. 26 10 10

TABLE C.——INCOME Rs. 48.

| No. | Family: Men | Women | Children | Food. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| 450 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 26 15 0 | 44 1 0 | |
| 452 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 10 0 | 45 9 0 | |
| 453 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 36 8 0 | 54 14 0 | Rs. a. p. |
| 467 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 33 8 0 | 53 9 0 | Food—29 13 7 Average. |
| 469 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 32 8 0 | 49 9 0 | Total—47 10 0 ,, |
| 471 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 30 12 0 | 50 2 6 | Excess—10—cases over Rs. 48 income |
| 478 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 32 6 0 | 53 10 0 | |
| 500 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 27 13 0 | 45 3 0 | |
| 507 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 27 3 0 | 42 10 0 | |
| 514 | 1 | 1 | .. | 25 9 0 | 49 3 8 | |
| 521 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 31 12 0 | 45 2 0 | |
| 522 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 32 5 0 | 53 0 0 | |
| 523 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 23 0 0 | 38 11 6 | |
| 531 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 28 11 0 | 48 15 0 | |
| 534 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 27 14 0 | 47 13 8 | |
| 535 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 29 2 0 | 44 12 0 | |
| 536 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 1 0 | 47 1 8 | |
| 537 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 5 6 | 46 2 10 | |
| 538 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 31 11 0 | 53 13 4 | |
| 539 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 6 8 | 41 9 2 | |
| 540 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 12 0 | 47 10 8 | |
| 545 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 29 13 0 | 45 2 0 | |
| 548 | 1 | 1 | .. | 30 14 0 | 51 8 8 | |
| 550 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 34 3 0 | 46 7 7 | |
| 554 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 34 6 0 | 57 15 0 | |
| 600 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 32 6 0 | 47 9 0 | |
| 602 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 29 2 0 | 45 2 0 | |
| 1777 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 4 0 | 46 7 8 | |
| 1788 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 29 15 0 | 47 5 4 | |
| 1794 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 12 0 | 46 9 0 | |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 64 | 29 13 7 | 47 13 9 | |

## PUNITIVE TAX IN PUNJAB VILLAGE

### STRANGE OFFICIAL WAYS OF LEVY.

A press communique issued by the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee says:—

It has been reported to the Shromani Committee that on 8th July after 9 p.m., it was proclaimed by beat of drum in Ghawind village of Lahore District that the inhabitants should pay up the punitive police tax by 10 a.m. the following day. No list had been furnished to the villagers and no amounts were announced. On 9th July by 8 a.m. about 30 policemen had been gathered in the village and the Tehsildar also came up. Batches of constables were sent out to fetch any villagers that they could catch hold of, and they succeeded in producing a fairly large number before the Hehsildar, including some very respectable men. They were told the amounts of yearly imposition for the first time which came to Rs. 2 on each menial, Rs. 4 on each tenant, Rs. 10/4 on each landholder, Rs. 60 on each previous convict, and Rs. 80 on each Congress and Punchayet member and each and every Akali. The Tehsildar demanded a half year's amount down there and then. As if this was not enough the brothers and sons of Akalis living with them were separately assessed to Rs. 40 each, even minors not being exempted. To give an instance in point, S. Teja Singh Akali, his brother Gurmej Singh and his nine years' old son Tirath Singh were all three separately assessed. The villagers stated that they had sold part of their produce and paid the land revenue only a few days ago, but had not been able to sell the balance as the rate of grain had fallen, a little time may be granted them to sell the grain and pay the tax, especially as the demand was sudden and amount large. The Tehsildar, however, declared that he was there to set an example and promptly ordered the arrest of eight respectable villagers there and then. They were sent to Khatra Police Station where the Akalis were not only deprived of their *kirpans* but also of their black turbans. Relations of these men collected money and paid in the amount of imposition and they were brought back to the village on the third day.

In the meanwhile the village was surrounded by large bodies of police who arrived in seven motor lorries and ingress and exit stopped until most of the tax was realised. The Akalis requested the officers that Ghawind being a Sikh village and Akalis being the aim of all this action their women folk being Akalis too may be assessed like them at Rs. 80 each and other villagers exempted from payment. This request was, however, disregarded.

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The date from which the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920, (XLI of 1920) shall come into force, has been postponed from 1st August, 1922, to 1st January, 1923.

## GUJARAT MUNICIPALITIES.

### INCREASES IN STUDENTS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Vallabhai Jhaverbhai Patel, writing in a recent issue of the "Navjiwan," says:—

The Ahmedabad Municipality was suspended four months ago. The Government expected to restore their control over education. Accustomed to know of things suited, after superseding the Municipality, to their predilections, the Government rarely care to learn of the real state of affairs. The Government, moved by the following considerations, took the bold step of superseding the Ahmedabad and Surat Municipalities that the movement would collapse with the suspension of the Municipality; it would not be possible to conduct national schools for want of funds; people would not pay money; parents would be afraid to send their children to New National Schools; the poor and helpless teachers would never join the national schools having given up their permanent services; and so on. The Government were disappointed in all their calculations. The Prajakiya Kelavani Mandal is conducting 43 national schools excluding 13 girls schools and 8 Urdu schools. The Mandal has been able to secure some very beauti[illegible] and commodious buildings. Of 270 tea[illegible] working in these schools, 65 per cent trained teachers and 160 were for[illegible] in the service of the Municipality. number of students attending these sc[illegible] is 8,400 which includes 904 Mussalman boys and 2,107 girls. The number in most of the schools is on the increase. So long Rs. 30,000 have been spent. A monthly expenditure of Rs. 10,000 has been estimated. The Prajakiya Kelavani Mandal has been able to secure the help of Rs. 1,25,000 of which Rs. 50,000 still remain to be collected.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The Management Committee nominated by the Government administers 57 schools including two schools started recently, with 250 teachers to look after the students. The number of students cannot be more than 2,000 at the most. Some of the schools are entirely empty. Some of them have not got even students as many as teachers! Nevertheless, all the schools that were working before the municipality, were superseded with the addition of two that are recently started and are "conducted" by 57 teachers for 1,600 or 1,700 students with the expectation of breaking the strength of the National Schools.

## POSTMAN SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, July 21.

Wajid Hussain, a post peon, has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge for theft of stamps from letters posted in boxes situated in his circle.


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# CALCUTTA LETTER

## PROSPECTS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

### HEALTH OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

### WILL SIR A. RAHIM RESIGN?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee will soon be with us. In some cases in Bengal the evidence will be overwhelmingly in favour of individual civil disobedience and a strong body of opinion will urge local option to start a campaign of mass civil disobedience. There is a sharp difference of opinion with regard to the Bardoli resolutions between some of the prominent Bengal Congress and Khilafat workers and others. Moulvi Mujid Bux, Secretary of the Bengal Khilafat Committee, made it plain that the assumption that the use of Khaddar only can prepare the way to civil disobedience was wrong in principle. The use of Khaddar must always vary according to local conditions. A certain area, although it may not yeild to any other part of the country in its loyalty to the Congress, may find itself confronted with insurmountable difficulties in fulfilling the khaddar programme. Take for instance Bengal. Here the greatest handicap to the execution of the constructive programme, apart from the absence of any proper organisation, is the scarcity of cotton. The cotton that is used in charkas is not longfibred and it gives yarn of a poor quality. In wharping, this yarn can't stand the strain and weavers invariably use Mill Yarn for the purpose. So very little of pure Khaddar is produced in Bengal. This difficulty it seems, is not exceptional to Bengal for we find mixed yarn in all khaddar imported from outside the Province. If civil disobedience is a legitimate weapon to fight repression it should not be made subservient to the khaddar programme. I am agraid that in their enthusiasm for civil disobedience which enthusiasm is also on the wane, the congress workers are alto[illegible] neglecting the constructive prog[illegible] present. Mofussil districts [illegible] of suspended animation [illegible] is also blinking the fact tha[illegible] the lull in the propoganda work [illegible] Congress is regarded by the [illegible] any rate, as the failure of the non[illegible]tion movement. It is unfortunate that this idea should get about in the country. Our achievements in the past have not been altogether unworthy of us. The better class of the people in the province now shun foreign-cloth dealers as lepers but many among the latter unscrupulously seize all opportunities to palm Lanchashire piece-goods on the unwary as purely swadeshi goods. There is a general desire to use only countrymade cloths. The supply of khaddar falls far too short of the demand. The promised distribution of one lakh charkas by the Congress Committee is still a pious wish. Charkas do not ply as they used to do even two months ago. They form in some cases cumbrous articles of household furniture. This lapse is entirely due to the inactivity of the Congress.

DUMPING BIDESHI CLOTH.

Reports are daily coming in of an increasing import of foreign piece-goods to the mofussil. This is the jute season when cultivators make their year's purchase of cloth. Traders who found no market for their goods in towns are now dumping their stock in mofussil markets in the hope of finding custom among the cultivating classes. This influx of foreign piece-goods can it is feared, only be stopped by peaceful picketing. If the Congress Committee do not shake off their lethargy at this critical moment, the delay will seriously retard progress. There is likely to be a serious set-back to the realisation of their idea. The foreign cloth dealers of Calcutta have again begun importing foreign cloth in huge quantities. When the term of their promise was nearing completion Dr. P. C. Roy and other prominent persons had requested them not to order for foreign cloth. But they turned a deaf ear to their requests and, determined in their fatal intention, replied "Do what you can". Now Swami Sachhidanand and a lot of other Sannyasis have determined to sacrivce their lives by fasting if the traders do not abstain from importing foreign cloth any more. When interviewed, the Swamiji told that he wanted to test them and see how far they are true to their religion or they have sacrificed *Dharma* even at the altar of *Maya*.

MODERATES SANGUINE..

Our Ministerial organ gives prominence to mofussil correspondence which rejoices at the prospect of the failure of the non-cooperation movement. It is difficult to understand the mentality of our Moderate friends. Even the use of khaddar is a bug-bear to their patriotic instinct.

THE VELVET GLOVE.

The July session of the Town Hall Tamasha is over. There was a pathetic bundle of amendments to supplementary grants. These amendments as usual, were either defeated or withdrawn. There was nothing new or unusual in the procedure. But I must admire the [illegible]ewdness of Lord Lytton. The Governor [illegible]w how easy it was to win over our "[illegible]ies" in the Legislative Council by placating them. So he hit upon a novel plan. He put the additional grants for strengthening the Mounted Police and one or two other items which he had restored against the wishes of the Council, again to vote. In his opening speech His Excellency said:—

"I preferred that the Council should have an opportunity of reconsidering the matter themselves and I only desired to maintain an opportunity for ascertaining what the real wishes of the Council were. I therefore certified such a sum only as was necessary to maintain this additional force up to the end of this month in fact until the re-assembling of the Council. A demand for the further expenses required for the remainder of the year will be submitted to you. I hope when you hear the arguments that you will accept the proposals and vote the amount required, but I wish to make it clear that I shall not again exercise the power of restoration with regard to this item and shall abide by the decision of the Council whatever it may be." This was enough to melt the "iron" determination of our M. L. C's. They exercised their mature judgment and all the grants were voted for.

In the interest of Law and order our Councillors said 'Toba' and voted for the Supplementary Police grant which they had previously refused and now they have also given the seal of their approval to the additional grant for the mounted police. And who will deny that Law and Order is being preserved in the country with a vengeance? To maintain Law and Order the Government is spending money on the Police and the Army starving the other departments and to-day there is no end to thefts, loots and dacoities in the country. From the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council it transpires that during the last six months 552 dacoities were committed in Bengal of which 156 have been detected and the rest have not yet been traced. This, indeed, reflects credit on the Police and yet expenses on these worthies are being continually increased and monies have been voted for their ease and comforts. But let us not be unfeelingly unconscious of the difficulties of the Police! Has not the Hon. Mr. H. L. Stephenson given a crushing reply to all public criticism of the unworthiness of the Police?

"To a great extent," said the Honourable member in charge of Law and Order, in reply to a kuestion put in the Bengal Council by Kumar Debendra Lal Khan re: the increase of dacoities in the district of Midnapore, "the non-cooperation movement has been the cause of the increase by spreading contempt for lawful authority, dislocating the chaukidari administration and diverting the energies of the regular and rural police from their preventive duties and the surveilance of criminals etc". Official wisdom has uttered the last word on it. There it ends There is a trite saying in Bengal that when there is no other way out lay all blames at the door of [illegible]-co-

[illegible]RAHIM TO RESIGN?

[illegible]air is thick with the rumour that Sir Abdur Rahim, the Member in charge of the Jail administration, will resign or at any rate following in the wake of the Punjab Minister, relinquish his charge of that administration. We cannot expect another M. S. Das to make a clean breast of the whole game but a little straw gives you the direction of the wind. Let us proceed step by step.

"Is it a fact," asked Babu Debendra Lal Khan in the Bengal Legislative Council "that such prisoners (special class prisoners) are not allowed the use of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", the "Servant," the "Muhamadi," the "Jamana," and other like newspapers"? The Honourable Memer (Sir Abdur Rahim, "understood that these papers are generally disallowed by Superintendents." On being further asked the reason why, the Honourable member was graciously pleased to reply, "Because it was considered desirable to exclude literature which might tend to encourage or strengthen those political opinions and sentiments which led many of these prisoners to transgress the law. Just fancy the "Patrika" or the "Servant" or the "Muhammadi" strengthening the political opinions which led C. R. Das or Moulana Azad to transgress the law. There ought to be a limit to official tomfooleries. It is whispered in well-informed ciddles that the prohibitory order was enforced against the wishes of Sir Abdur Rahim. Will Sir Abdur Rahim resign? Let us wait and see.

I had occasion to refer more than once in my letters to the "Chronicle" to the illness of our leaders in jail. In reply to a question put by Kumar Debendra Lal Khan Sir Abdur Rahim placed the following statement on the table regarding their health:—

EVASIVE REPLIES.

The Honourable Member in charge of Jails waxed eloquent on the excellent condition of Mr. C. R. Das's health. But he did not know that the very day the statement was made Mr. Das's temperature rose to 99.4 and his weight was 173 lbs. i.e. 4 lbs less than what he had when he entered the Central Jail after suffering from influenza in the Presidency Jail. It is always safe to quote figures conveniently! It is interesting to note how official replies seek to evade the issue. Moulana Azad's "general state of health is good" but he "is under his own medical man's treatment" Why should he be under treatment if his health is good? That remains unanswered. Mr. Shamsundar Chakravarthy is suffering from Dyspepsia and stomatitis. He is under Jail treatment and still it is said that his general state of health is good. Mr. Sasmal has lost weight but it is unblushingly stated that the loss of weight is nothing to a man of Mr. Sasmal's physique! This is the official standard of good state of health.

These are short gleanings from the proceedings of the present session of the Council. It is said that in regard to the treatment of political prisoners in jail especially that accorded to the leaders during illness there have been differences between the Hon. Member and some of his so-called underlings. (Will Sir Abdur Rahim resign? Let us wait and see.


THE CONSUL GENERAL FOR GERMANY.

Writes:—

By order of my Government I have the honour to express to you the sincerest thanks of the Prussian Minister for Science, Arts and General Education for your kindness to forward to him your books "A Revolution in Education" and "Vaidic Jiwan." The Minister has taken great interest in reading your books."

(Further opinion is expected.)

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A FEW OPINIONS AND REVIEWS.

J. G. WEATHERLEY, LONDON.—"I feel there is much in the book that is instructive. It is wonderful how much you have thought out and put together in such an attractive form. What specially interested me in your ideas is that there is so much in them, which have been found capable of being practically worked out in America and England. The book is so beautifully got up and must have cost you so much time labour and money. I should like it to get to Educational experts as well as just the ordinary man. There is so much that is good and valuable in your book that I believe it might be taken up as a text book. I wish so much that you could travel widely and get into touch with the foremost of the Educationlists of the day."

GLASGOW HERALD.—"The author's aim is to secure the economic and intellectual independence of India by means of an ideal of education that reminds the reader of the ambitious and comprehensive schemes of a Bacon or a Milton Starting from the thesis that how a man bears himself in the world is the test of his training, Dr. Chandra enters in detail into the organization of physical, practical and intellectual education and to those that read between the lines there is significance in the stress laid on the nurture and education of girls, and in the minute observations (quite in the manner of Locke) on daily regulation of the physical life of adults and on general sanitation. A high place is given to science and its application to industrial arts. Something of this is required at home."

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PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA *writes:—*

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio. It has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—29th *March*, 1922.

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## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### QUESTIONS RE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 20.

A list of over sixty questions from some non-official members of the Legislative Assembly admitted by the President for being put at the meeting of that Chamber on the 6th September has been issued to-day by the Legislative Department. Nearly twenty of the questions stand in the name of Mr. N. M. Joshi relating to several matters connected with railways. Some of them are intended to elicit information on such points, like coaching, stock distribution of coaches, total capital outlays on certain railways etc. Mr. Joshi will however pointedly ask the Government to explain the present position of the question of Indianisation of railway services, particularly in non-technical departments like the agency, stores, printing and audit, and demand information as to what amounts had been paid as compensation for goods lost or damaged, the cost of superior supervising staff of the traffic of departments and the gross earnings from goods traffic of different railways for the last five years. Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi has also got some questions about the railways but they tend more towards getting relief from certain inconveniences and other discomforts stated to be felt at some stations than information on specific points. But Mr. P. L. Misra will ask when the local advisory (railway) councils recommended in the Railway Committee's report will be established, and when do the Government propose to revise the Indian Railways Acts according to the recommendations of the Acworth Committee.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer will ask why the sanction of Parliament was sought for raising an Indian loan in England and suggest to the Government in view of Earl Winterton's statement, the necessity for taking steps to avoid obtaining similar sanctions in the future. He will also like information as to what action, if any, had been taken on the recommendations of the Military Requirements Committee in India.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Lala Girdhari Lal Agarwala will demand for a brief statement of facts and correspondence on the subject of Sir Harcourt Butler's successor and also what steps, if any, have Government taken or propose to take to secure the appointment of an Indian Governor for the United Provinces. He will further ask what is the total number of persons arrested in India during the Royal visit for political or quasi political reasons, and how many of them were convicted, how many persons were arrested after the Royal visit and how many of them have been convicted and how are political prisoners classed and what is the differ[illegible] in the treatment [illegible] how many [illegible] each class were in jail [illegible] date of the Royal departure from India and how many are now in jail.

Rai Bahadur Bishamber Nath will put the following question:—(A) Is the Government aware that 55 members of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee were convicted under Criminal Law Amendment Act by the District Magistrate of Allahabad in December last and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of 18 months, in some cases simple, in others rigorous and with a fine varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100? (B) Is the Government aware that the cases of the said persons, along with others convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, were revised by a special officer appointed for the purpose by the United Provinces Government? (C) Is the Government aware that the United Provinces Government has admitted that there was irregularity in the trial of the said 55 persons? (D) Will the Government in view of the totality of circumstances be pleased to direct the release of the said persons?

Khan Bahadur Sarfaras Hussain Khan will ask whether the representative of India to the Genoa Conference was nominated by the Government of India or selected by the Secretary of State direct.

## ECHO OF THE "KORAN" INCIDENT.

### M. HAMID ALI SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, July 20.

Moulvi Hamid Ali of Akitara in Bilaspur District who was being prosecuted here for sedition under Section 124A was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Abdus Subhan Khan, Magistrate. The Court was over-crowded as it was expected that he would be sentenced and therefore great preparations were made to honour him. Thousands led him to jail in huge procession headed by Scouts of the National School carrying the Swaraj flag. Moulvi Saheb nade stirring speeches outside the Court and just before entering the jail calling upon people to carry on the struggle and he expected that the efforts of the people would bring Swaraj by the time he came out of jail. A public meeting will be held to-day to congratulate him on his imprisonment. He was prosecuted mainly for stating that the 'Koran' incident in Hazaribag jail was correct and the Bihar Government communique was false.

## KABUL NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The latest news from Kabul state that the Chinese Mission arrived in Kabul on the 17th July, that Azimullah Khan, Minister of Agriculture, has been nominated Afghan Minister, Rome, and that Ghulam Sadiq Khan, an Assistant in the Afghan Office in Kabul as Afghan Minister, Berlin.

# SEARCHLIGHT ON TURKISH DRAMA.

## FALLACY OF CHARGES AGAINST TURKS.

## TRUTH ABOUT "DEPORTATION" OF GREEKS & "ATROCITIES."

## "RESTORE SMYRNA & PACIFY EAST."

## YOUSSUF KEMAL'S SPIRITED REJOINDER TO ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

The following documents from the Legation of the Angora Government have been sent to us from Rome. They are with one exception the replies of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Turkish National Government to representations made to him by the Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople. The nature of the said communications, where the text has not been furnished to us, can easily be guessed from the tenor of the reply.

(*Translated from the French.*)

ANGORA, March 21, 1921.

"To H. E. Admiral Bristol, High Commissioner of the Republic of the United States of America.

Excellency,

I find myself, with great regret, obliged to bring the following facts to your knowledge: on Feb. 16 last a *perquisition* (police visit) at which the Officer Commanding the 5th Division was present, was made at the American hospital and College of Merzifon. Thanks to that perquisition we have made some edifying discoveries with regard to the nature of the activities of the men in charge of those establishments.

In fact it has been proved that:—(1) Since the year 1904 there has existed in the college a Greek Club bearing the name of "Pontus". The rules, seals and very important archives of the club as well as the Greek flags were seized. The rules of the institution show that its object is to encourage and work for the formation of a Greek State to be called "Pontus" on the shores of the Black Sea, and to that end to place the Greek young men at the service of the Kingdom of Greece.

(2) The Principal of the College and the American representative at Samsoun were maintaining an active correspondence with the object of passing Armenian and Greek young men into Europe without permission from the Government.

(3) Zekki Bey, Professor of the Turkish language in the American College was murdered on the night of Feb. 14 because the members of the aforementioned club, alarmed by the arrests which had begun to be made, thought they saw in him the denouncer of their criminal enterprise.

### Confidence of Turkish Government Abused.

Such are the facts, briefly stated, which the careful inquiry which is being instituted will, I hope, bring to light in their entirety. Thus it is proved that American citizens charged with the direction of a scholastic establishment, neutral and called, have abused the confidence and mildness of the Turkish Government to aid in their criminal project those who are trying to dismember our country, to subject the Turkish majority of its population to a Greek minority, and to prepare there for our fellow-citizens all the horrors—massacres, devastations, burnings, [illegible] which the Greeks distinguished themselves [illegible] so short [illegible] in the one province of Smyrna.

Your Excellency is certainly not unaware of the extreme rigour of the laws which in all countries punish those who have the audacity to take part in such conspiracies as well as those who, in one way or another, protect their authors. In spite of that, and in spite of the assurances now proved lying of Mr. Combs, the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, desiring, again once more for the last time, to give the American people who, we believe, at heart reprehend such doings, the proof of its friendship, has decided to do no more than to expel the *personnel* of the establishment in question. Two Americans chosen by the Government of Merzifon can stay there in the capacity of caretakers. In the event of Your Excellency personally guaranteeing the honourable character of an entirely new *personnel* to be sent there, we shall be able to consider the possibility of allowing the establishment to be re-opened.

I have the honour, etc.,

(Sd.) AHMED MOUHTAR."

### Admiral Bristol to H E. Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

Constantinople, July 18, 1921.

"I am informed that Greek women, children and old men are to be deported from Samsoun to the interior: There is much evidence that Greek men who have recently been deported have perished on the way. The deportation to the interior of old men, women and children does not seem justified by military necessity. This proposed deportation of about 10,000 persons under existing conditions will expose those persons to sufferings and privations; besides, there is great danger to personal safety in the transit. In these conditions I hope for reasons of humanity you will oppose this forcible deportation of women, children and old men from the town of Samsoun.

Public opinion will no doubt consider that to let deported persons be killed for military reasons is not in conformity with the laws of humanity recognised in time of war. Any deportation of women and children, with loss of life, will certainly be viewed with consternation and will create an impression most unfavourable to you and your people. In the interest of Turkey herself, I hope that you are going to reconsider this decision if it has been made. I hope to receive from Your Excellency a favourable reply which I shall forward to my Government.

(Sd.) BRISTOL."

### Reply to Admiral Bristol.

Angora, July 21, 1921.

"To H. E. Admiral Bristol, Constantinople,

I have the honour to present to you the following considerations in reply to your telegram to Mustafa Kemal Pasha:

The news you have received regarding the transfer to the interior of the country of Greek women, children, and aged men of Samsoun, is completely erroneous. No measure of that kind has been taken. The rumour may have arisen in consequence of the doings of the Greek secret societies and particularly of the society called "Pontus," deported to the interior. The inhabitants of certain villages which had concealed bands in the pay of the above-mentioned societies and had helped them in the perpetration of their crimes, have suffered the same fate. I can, therefore, categorically declare to you that only the measures imperiously demanded by military necessities have been taken and that in no case has there been transgression, on our side, of the limits imposed by justice and the obligation to ensure the safety of the country. I take this occasion to beg you kindly to interest yourself also in the Mussulmans of every age and of both sexes who are exposed to incredible acts of cruelty on the part of the Greek army and population in all the parts of our country occupied by our enemies.

### Greek Horrors.

What happened at Ismid, in the month of June, in the sight and to the knowledge of the troops of the Western Powers is but a pale reflection of the horrors which the Greeks have committed and are committing daily in the interior of Anatolia where very few foreigners can testify against them. The massacres and devastations, perpetrated by the Greeks, both on the *littoral* and in the interior, have been established by the evidence of American and French citizens and others, and the Press of the West, despite its prejudice against Turkey has reported at length and unanimously. In consequence, my Government would be grateful if you would kindly make to the Greek Government such effective representations relative to the crimes duly authenticated as committed by it[illegible] as to give hope of the [illegible] Tur[illegible] and its [illegible] every sort of aggression [illegible] all those who will attempt, the[illegible] successfully, to save some of the Turkish ch[illegible] ren and women, whom its enemies are m[illegible] dering daily.

YOUSSOUF KEMAL,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

IV.

Angora, Sept. 15, 1921.

To H. E. General Pelle, High Commissioner of France,
H. E. Sir T. F. Rumboldt, High Commissioner of England,
H. E. Marquis T. Garroni, High Commissioner of Italy,
H. E. M. T. Uchida, High Commissioner of Japan.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey has the honour to acknowledge the receipt to Their Excellencies the High Commissioners of France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan of their telegram of September 4, 1921.

He has first to thank them sincerely for the spontaneous interest which they evinced in the unhappy population of Ismid. He would have been still more grateful if the severe blame given to the Hellenic authorities on that occasion had succeeded in putting a curb on the atrocities systematically committed by the Greek troops in occupied Anatolia and Thrace. Unfortunately the campaign of extermination of the Muslim element in the aforesaid regions continues unabated. Quite lately fourteen villages of the plain of Aidin were destroyed by cannon fire, and their inhabitants who had taken refuge in the mosques wiped out by the fire of machine-guns. The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey is ready to place before the eyes of the civilised world the long series of horrors which the unjust Greek aggression has cost Turkey. This Government hopes at any rate that steps like that indicated in the telegram of Their Excellencies the Allied High Commissioners as well as the publications made by foreign journalists who have seen with their own eyes the Greek ravages may perhaps, in the end, force the Greeks to act with a little less cruelty. For the moment one can only note the non-execution of the promise made by the Government of Athens relative to steps to be taken against the culprits of Ismid; it is besides more than probable that no steps will ever be taken. However, before passing on to other matters, one cannot help mentioning the horrible massacres and devastations carried out by the Greeks in Thrace and particularly on the *littoral* of the Sea of Marmora, massacres which resulted in the death or flight of tens of thousands of Mussulmans. The mere spectacle of the misery of these unfortunates ought to be enough to raise against the Hellenic Government and army universal reprobation.

### A Canard Exposed.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey has next to reply in detail, and in the most tolerant spirit, to the second part of the aforesaid telegram. But first of all he cannot help protesting against the last sentence of that telegram tending to throw a doubt on the capacity of the Turks to govern people of a race and religion different from their own. History proves on the contrary that the Turkish people can in this respect fearlessly seek comparison with any people in the world.

In fact, never and under no pretext have the Christian and Jewish minorities in Turkey had their liberty infringed, whether in the practice of their religion or the development of their national culture or in any other field of activity so long as they submitted to the existing laws, and refrained from plotting against the safety of the State. A glaring proof of this assertion may be found in the fact that now, from the point of view of material prosperity and cultural development, the Greeks of Turkey are not inferior either to their Turkish compatriots or their co-religionists of the kingdom of Greece. On the other hand, the constantly peaceful life and the protection which the Israelite community has always enjoyed in Turkey shows the kindness with which the Turks treat and have always treated those of their compatriots who do not work for the dismemberment of the country. That kindness has unfortunately [illegible] been repaid, and when in the course of history important Ethnic groups, Christian by religion, with the help of the foreigner, succeeded in making themselves masters of certain parts of the Ottoman Empire, they have invariably employed every means to annihilate the Turkish or Muslim population which passed under their yoke. These simple facts demonstrate not only the inanity of the doubts put forward on the subject of the [illegible]acity of the Turks to govern Christian [illegible] they also prove that, in the [illegible] rate, the Turks alone are fit [illegible]s of a race and language [illegible] own.

[illegible]ed Ministers [illegible]llowing indications [illegible] the subject of the [illegible] plaints contained in the telegram of Their Excellencies the Allied High Commissioners:

### The "Pontus."

It is now proved that the Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople has for a long time been working in accord with the Hellenic Government to create on the shores of the Black Sea a Greek State of which Samsoun should be the centre. Numerous secret societies, of which the most important is the society called "Pontus", founded in 1904, have for years displayed great activity for this object. Regulations relative to military and juridical organisation as well as statutes, arms, the flag, and the seal of this society, seized when their club was searched by the authorities, leave no doubt on this subject. The result of the search made at the club was brought at the time to the notice of Admiral Bristol, High Commissioner of the United States.

Thus, since last spring the Government of the Grand National Assembly had certain knowledge of what was being planned. It knew that the design was simply to repeat the Smyrna trick, to arm and secretly organise the Greeks of the Black Sea coast in order to allow them to aid the Hellenic troops to effect a sudden landing, to place, as at Smyrna, the Turkish majority of the population under the yoke of a Greek minority, and then to begin the systematic extermination of that same Turkish majority in order to possess the country without contestation. Besides, long before the search above mentioned the schemes of the Pan-Hellenists were revealed in all their amplitude after the armistice of Mudros. Taking advantage of the difficulty in which Turkey was then placed, the Metropolitan of Samsoun formed a Commission to consider the installation on the Black Sea Coast of Greeks from Russia, the interior of Anatolia and elsewhere with a view to increase the density of the Greek minority of the region. At the same time a great quantity of arms and munitions was introduced into the country and distributed to the Greeks, whose organisation as armed bands was carried on with feverish activity. The irresistable national movement provoked by the Smyrna crime and the necessity in which the Hellenes found themselves of concentrating all their forces on that point did not allow the execution of the projects abovementioned with regard to the Black Sea coast; but the Greek bands, which remained up to these last days armed and organised, taking advantage of events which engrossed the attention of the Government, indulged continually in manifold aggressions against the Muslim population; the latter though incomparably more numerous was at the beginning in a state of manifest inferiority against the aggressors, being neither armed nor organised.

From the signing of the Armistice of Mudros till Sept. 1, 1921 the Muslim victims of Greek bands in the region of Samsoun alone are to the number of 693 murdered, 59 wounded, 15 abducted, 13 women violated. In the same space of time forty-one Muslim villages and twenty-six farms and mills belonging to the Musulmans were burnt or otherwise completely destroyed, their cattle being killed or shut up in the buildings and burnt alive. These same bands have, furthermore, in the same period completely pillaged one hundred and eleven Muslim villages and committed 914 lesser acts of theft, plunder, etc.

These figures do not include crimes of which the authors remain unknown but which might be laid, without much fear of error, to the charge of those same bands; who pushed audacity so far as to forbid, with arms in their hands, the Government functionaries and collectors of revenue to enter Greek villages, The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey has gone to the extreme limit of its patience in waiting until these last weeks to take the energetic measures which the situation called for. All attempts at conciliation and counsels of submission having failed, the Turkish Government, which after the search of the club of the society called "Pontus" had merely sent the persons whose names figured on the seized lists for trial by the regular tribunals, was at last forced to resolve to proceed to the disarmament of all those bands. That decision was greeted by an armed insurrection.

### The Limit of Patience.

All persons of good faith acknowledge that the Turkish Government in the circumstances went to the extreme limit of patience. The desire cherished by all the Turks to avoid giving the Greeks the pretext which they longed so much for to excite, by an odious campaign of calumnies, the opinion of the world against Turkey had, owing to the gravity of the situation, to efface itself before the absolute duty of the Government to fulfil the mandate given to it by the nation and ensure the country's safety. The Government had all the more right to act in that way because, the Hellenic army being recruited largely despite the most rigid prescriptions of international law, to the contrary, among the Greeks of Anatolia to leave a Greek population so formidably armed and organised on the coast where a landing seemed in preparation would have been unpardonable negligence.

Besides, the Greeks of the coast had organised a highly developed service of espionnage and furnished every sort of information by signals to the Greek warships. It was under pressure of all these circumstances that the Black Sea *littoral* was proclaimed a war zone and the following measures taken: (1) All Greeks not natives of the littoral and installed there by the Immigration Committee above mentioned had to return home with their families. They could take away all their belongings.

(2) Those of the Greek natives of the *littoral* who were of an age to carry arms were, some of them, deported to the interior.

(3) Strict searches were made in the villages which served as a refuge to the bands in order to discover the hidden dumps of arms and munitions.

(4) Only women convicted of having actually helped the bands or of being members of a secret society were deported to the interior with their accomplices. In these cases and only in these cases children followed their parents of necessity.

Everywhere, where the troops charged with carrying out these orders met with no resistance the transfer was effected without bloodshed, but wherever the soldiers were greeted with rifle-shots they had of course to reply and blood flowed. Villages situated on steep heights to which numerous bands had retreated had to be taken by storm and were sometimes destroyed. Nowhere was there any massacre but on the other hand there was sometimes hard fighting between the bands and the troops; nowhere was there general deportation of women and children. These were only deported in the restricted cases already indicated. The legitimacy of the measures taken by the Government and their urgency will be recognised when it is known that up to the date of Sept. 1, 1921 the number of arms seized in the Greek villages of the district of Samsoun is more than ten thousand and of munitions more than two million two hundred thousand. At present the part of the Greek population which is submissive to the orders of the Government is living in all tranquillity. Those who have taken to the mountains for resistance to public authority, arms in hand, are naturally pursued. It is not correct that the deportees have been victims of brutality or any sort of excesses on the road. The transfer on the contrary has always been effected in an orderly way and with complete security, the deported travelling at their own expense when they desired it and being free to carry with them everything which they required. They have been, and are, installed in their new residences with all the comfort that can be procured for them. Every time that there has been found among the persons charged with the escort of the deportees cases of theft to their detriment, the guilty persons have been immediately placed before military tribunals and the stolen articles have always been restored to the owners. The affair of Kavak was the work of Greek bands ambushed not far from that locality on the road of the convoys of deportees. These bands attacked the escort of several convoys with the purpose of hindering the transfer of the deportees and thus caused engagements which cost the life of Turkish soldiers no less than of Greek deportees. Attacks of this kind having been repeated several times, it was necessary to proceed to the evacuation in the same conditions as already described of the population of the Greek villages situated along the road followed by the convoys in question and in which the bands had their quarters and supplies. After which no convoy was attacked.

It is not correct that the population of Merzifon has been massacred and dispersed

(Continued on next page.)

## DISTRESS IN TIBET.

### DECISION TO IMPOSE POLL TAX.

(Associated Press.)

KALIMPONG, July 22.

Like other countries Tibet is passing through a period of distress due to economic and other causes. The middle class and the respectable poor have been reduced to a state of poverty. Unfavourable exchange, high cost of living and high cattle mortality are mainly responsible for this state of affairs. The Government is equally effected. The income is short of the expenditure. To cope with the situation the Tibetan Government are taking cue from the British Indian Government and have decided to impose fresh taxation in order to increase revenues. Orders have been issued that all adults have to pay a poll tax of two Tankas, a Tibetan silver coin worth six annas in Indian Currency, and the owners of animals one Tanka for every animal they possess, whether horses, cows, yarks, or mules. The owners of flocks of sheep have also to pay a heavy tax in a lamp sum for their flocks.

## CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

### INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATION DISALLOWED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

By a narrow margin of one vote the Calcutta Corporation at its meeting this evening to consider the new Calcutta Municipal Bill decided that no institutional representation be allowed.

The acting Chairman moved (1) that no institutional representation be allowed, (2) that if the legislature provides for any seats being ear-marked for any particular community and no institutional representation be allowed, seats be earmarked for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Marwaris, Parsis, Jews and other communities. A discussion lasting two hours followed and amendments were moved urging representation on the Corporation of the Indian trade and commerce. The amendments were lost and the first part of the original resolution disallowing the institutional representation was carried by twelve votes against eleven and the second portion of the original motion relating to the ear-marking of seats was negatived.

## S. INDIA AUDI-DRAVIDA CONFERENCE.

### MR. RAJA'S ATTACK AGAINST NON-BRAHMINS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS July 21.

Presiding over the South India Audidravida Conference at Tinnevelly to-day, Mr. M. C. Raja, M.L.C., directed a bitter attack against the non-Brahmin party in council, with particular reference to the controversy regarding the Pulianthope disturbance and the attempt made by the party at the last session of the Legislative Council for the abolition of the Labour Commissioner's Department. Mr. Raja asked whether it was not because the non-Brahmanas had their support that they were able to secure a respectful hearing in England and to convince the Parliament that they were more democratic than their opponents.

## LABOUR TROUBLE AT JAMSHEDPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, July 22.

Unrest among the workmen of the Tata Iron and Steel works, due to low wages and no increments for more than two years precipitated a strike in the Gas Department on Saturday the 15th inst., when the men's demand for better conditions was met with the reply that they could go and the management would get the work done by coolies. The men went on strike but the management *samjaved* them with some promises. It was alleged that, a clerk attempted to outrage the modesty of a girl employee, last Sunday, and the workmen demanded an impartial enquiry into the affair and punishment of the offender. Their spokesman, Babu Ganga Prasad, was summarily dismissed.

A mass meeting was held on Wednesday and it was resolved that a deputation consisting of five representatives of labourers should wait on Mr. Padshah. The interview was not granted, and the case of Babu Ganga Prasad was referred to the Labour Advisory Board for disposal. Feeling is running high among the workmen.

## TAHSIL CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED BY POLICE.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

The Provincial Congress Office received a report that on the 11th, instant the police with a tahsildar and Naidu searched the Tahsil Congress Committee Office at Rath, broke open the lock, took papers and flags. The houses of Pandit Mulchand Sharma and Maladin were also, searched.

# Literature and Art.

## MAHATMA'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF MAHATMA GANDHI. Published by G. A. Natesan & Co. Price Rs. 3.

Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co. have rendered perhaps the greatest service to the public in bringing out an up-to-date and almost an exhaustive collection of the speeches and writings of the 'World's greatest man.' Now that the Mahatma is in goal this book will always be like a pole-star to lead and cheer up his innumerable followers. Especially, to his sceptic followers and intellectual admirers this book is at once an encyclopedia and a reference book of his philosophy of life and politics. To foreign readers, who may not be knowing him well enough, to whom he may yet be an 'egregious Mr. Gandhi,' 'a menace to British rule in India,' an astute politician who hides his real designs under a mask of guileless simplicity,' 'an irresponsible and unscrupulous agitator,' 'a monk, who imperils British Raj in India,'—to all such people, thirsty of knowledge about him, no better fountain could be found. A biographical sketch and Mr. Andrew's introduction fitly precede the utterances and writings.

In a volume like this, it is only natural that there should be repetition of views, that speeches and writings on the same subject should appear more than once. But, sometimes, it is three or four times over, and this as well as a few mistakes in printing and spelling should have been avoided. These are, after all, minor matters. We get the views of the most eminent Indian on all possible national questions, in about a thousand pages.

In brief the volume leaves little to be wished for even a close enquirer of Mahatma Gandhi's life and philosophy. None able to buy, will remain, we hope, without a copy.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECHES.

PRESIDENT WILSON, and His Speeches on World's Freedom. Published by Ganesh & Co., Madras. Price Re. 1.

When a nation is in the throes of a mighty struggle for freedom it is as desirable as it is necessary that its people should endeavour to acquire some comprehension of the different movements in other countries and seek inspiration from the speeches and work of great personalities. And in this endeavour we welcome the publication of the speeches of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the ex-president of America. Dr. Subramanya Aiyer contributes a short foreword in which he recommends the broadcast circulation of such a book in all languages, "so as to imbue the whole literate population with *the spirit of freedom to all*, which every line of the speeches breathes." In concluding his preface he says, "no doubt, hitherto a triumph against autocracy among nations has been won by revolution attended with bloodshed. Our case, however, is a very exceptional one. India's triumph in the same direction is to be a conquest not by force but of reason and as a preliminary to this conquest it is necessary that our masses should be made awake to their rights."

Mr. K. Vyasa Row in his life-sketch of President Wilson principally refers to his sagacity and statesmanship during the last international turmoil. Mr. Wilson won universal admiration as a faithful steward of the American nation, an apostle of peace, and, above all, as the captain of the coming civilisation. The war and its aftermath made him clearly see that the salvation of the world lay in recognising mankind as a great Brotherhood. Mr. H. G. Wells has often said that if the world is to be saved from a great catastrophe it had better cease thinking in the terms of the peoples of England or Germany or France alone. And if there is one thing more than any other for which Dr. Wilson deserves universal praise, it is for his fearless advocacy of *freedom for all*, because he thought and spoke in the terms of the peoples of the world.

The speeches collected in this book are the best and the most topical. His addresses to the Senate on America's period of hesitation preceding its entry into the world-war, the nation's final decision, his appeal for enlistment coupled with his subsequent speeches on the World's Peace, "The League of Nations" and on "The Bible and Progress are the most inspiring. His ideals resounded far and wide though his collapse as a Peace-maker has in some measure discredited idealism itself. The whisper of his name has ceased to fill the world; but his ideals have an intrinsic worth of their own, and cannot fail to inspire the men and women of the morrow.

## IN DEFENCE OF "INDIAN" PERSIAN.

"I had originally acquired," says Professor Browne of Cambridge in "A Year Among the Persians" "from my Indian friends the erroneous and unlovely pronunciation current in India which I now abandoned with all possible speed." For above five centuries Persian was the court language of the various principalities of India both in the North and the Deccan. With the accession of Babar to the throne of Hindustan it became the Imperial tongue. Poets, like Amir Khushrow of Delhi, wrote in emulation of the renowned bards of Persia. The historical literature in Persian composed in India is of no inconsiderable quantity. And its quality is disparaged only by super-purists. The view is current that Persian has lost something of its original agreeable pronunciation in the course of its migration to India. Persian classics, like Saadi and Hafiz, which are still taught in Indian schools, have long outgrown their utility as a modern idiom. It comes easy and natural to the modern Persian boy to read them with understanding. Still the modern newspaper conducted in Persia shows a wide divergence from the medieval authors who alone are held as models of excellence by the orthodox literateures. On the face of it, in any disputed case one is disposed off-hand to uphold the Persian method of how to pronounce a given word and to reject the Indian. For after all to the Indian, Persian is a language of adoption.

In a learned essay Professor Shaikh Abdul Qadar of Elphinstone College boldly contests the received verdict. For the first time he essays to show that the Indian pronunciation of what is known as the unknown *ya* is the correct one. He derives his evidence from the significance of the technical term from the Pehlvi and Avasta languages, from the works of Persian poets of the post-Islamic period, from standard Persian authors. He concludes that it is a genuine Persian sound which existed in Persia for centuries in pre-Islamic times down to the fourteenth century. He contends that India has preserved, while Persia has deviated from, the original. The Indian pronunciation harmonises with the language of Rudaki, Ferdousi, Senai, Anwari, Khakani and Nizami. The problem which is very elaborately analysed by Professor Abdul Qadar resolves itself into this. Is an educated person pronouncing his mothertongue to be preferred to a foreign authority? The Indians have, it is abundantly clear, conserved, perhaps, fossilised, the sound. In the course of the development of the language, on the other hand, there has been a divergence on part of modern Persians. The Persians themselves would probably call it evolution, foreign philologists "corruption." Obviously, the native Persian must be held to be the final arbiter. But from an antiquarian and learned standpoint Professor Abdul Qadar has rightly endeavoured to justify us. Any way he has demonstrated that the traditional Indian pronunciation was the one prevalent among the ancestors of modern Persians.

## THE LOKMANYA.

MULANCHE LOKMANYA (In Marathi): By Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Khanolkar, Kumbharwada, Dadar. Price 4 annas.

Our vernaculars badly need a healthy literature for boys and girls. The textbooks sanctioned by the Education Department go little in meeting that want. While they contain some lessons on patriotism in the abstract, too jejune even for the little ones, lives of nationalist leaders are banned. The book under review describes in simple language the main incidents in the life of the Lokmanya. It will be found useful for those for whom it is meant.

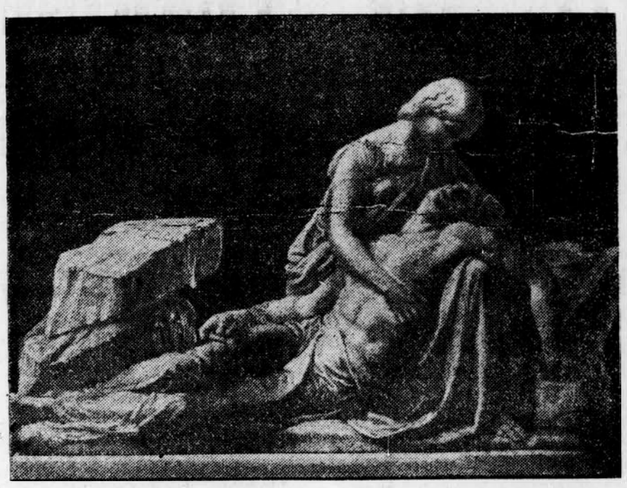
## THE MENACE FROM THE WEST.

By tradition, partly by training and largely by environment, the Indian Civil Service has acquired notions about India and its future almost diametrically opposed to the aspirations of the Indian people. An Englishman here and an Englishman there occasionally lifts up this gloom of hopelessness and vindicates the human element in this close hierarchy of hide-bound bureaucrats. Such an Englishman is Mr. Bernard Houghton, I.C.S., (Retired), whose recent publication. "The Menace from the West" is before us. The menace of which Mr. Houghton gives warning is a real, live menace and aims at the very root of the civilization for which India stands. Mr. Houghton speaks with the authority of a man who has learned to know. He dives deep into the mystery of Western Civilization and proclaims that Mammon is the ideal by which it swears. The Western democracy is democracy only in name. In reality it is unabashed Capitalism *cum* Imperialism. The voter in an election in the West simply deceives himself when he imagines that he votes by unrestricted free will. He borrows his impressions from the Press and the Press is in the pay of capitalism. In exercising his vote, therefore, he merely submits, unconsciously though it may be, to the desires of capitalism. With the exception of the workers and a few intellectuals, Mr. Bernard Houghton says, all society in the West plays to the tune of capitalism.

Mr. Bernard Houghton perceives that the menace to India from the West is becoming imminent every day. He hits at the basic difference between the Western and the Eastern civilization. The West stands for the mastery of matter over soul. It aims at the total annihilation of the spirit. Comfort of the body and administration to the tastes is its ideal of loving. Religion has no place in its scheme of things. India is nothing if it is not essentially religious. The West menaces India; and as Mr. Bernard Houghton, points out the forces arrayed against her are so powerful, their methods of work so unscrupulously cunning, so dexterously uncanny, that it is well that a stock of the situation was taken without delay. On the resistance of India depends largely the maintenance of the integrity of the East.

Mahatma Gandhi has already shrewdly gauged the real issues, and we hope India is slowly but surely rising to defend her ideals, to vindicate the faith that is in her. The struggle may be long and India may have to pay for the victory by her very life-blood, but victory will be hers for her cause is the cause of truth and righteousness.

## A SHELLEY MEMORIAL.



*Courtesy.—"The Graphic."*

THE MONUMENT TO THE POET BY H. WEEKS, IN THE PRIORY CHURCH, CHRIST CHURCH, HAMPSHIRE.

## THE KHILAFAT.

KHILAFAT KA PAHLA KHUTBA.—Written by Haji Muhammad Moosa Khan, Musharraf Manzil, Aligarh. Price annas 4

This small pamphlet is written by Haji Muhammad Moosa Khan, *rais* of Dataoli, whose name is already familiar to the Urdu-knowing public. The brochure deals with the religious aspect of the Khilafat, the kingdom of God on earth. According to Islam Hazrat Adam was the first Khalifa or God's Vicegerent in the world. And this point has well been borne out by the help of appropriate verses from the Koran. The learned author also gives in the beginning a brief review of the tragic events that have led to the disintegration of the Khilafat, for the maintenance of which the Mussalmans of the world are at present putting up such a hard struggle. [illegible] view, brief though it is, will [illegible] eye-opener for those who [illegible] any doubt as to the [illegible] lim grievan[illegible] neat an[illegible] and its study will repay perusal.

"Z."

## DECLINE OF FREE INTELLIGENCE.

BOOKS AND CHARACTERS: French and English; Lytton Strachey, Chatto and Windus, London.

READERS AND WRITERS: R. H. C. (A. R. Orage); George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

Mr. Strachey says that there is something "inexplicable about the intensity of national tastes and the violence of national differences." It is inexplicable partly because the intensity and the violence are not yet definitely traced to the true sources of their origin. The popular legend expects, not quite unreasonably, the intellectuals to be independent and, as it were, perpetually on the alert, as well as assertive. But the majority of them display a tendency to be assertive without being either independent or mentally alert. This is one of the reasons which, instead of enabling them to measure the true worth of national differences and tastes, reconciles them to the facile task of accentuating the unnecessary and accidental qualities. Mr. Strachey's description of some of the notable English and French characters deserve the attention of all those who are fond of adventures along long ofrgotten bye-paths. His description of the characters is not merely a masterly outline of their features, it revives the atmosphere of the times in which his characters lived.

Mr. Orage's book is on a different plane. He frequently deplores the decline of free intelligence. If literary eclectism is an authentic manifestation of free intelligence it might be said that he possesses not only that intelligence but an unambiguous catholic taste for things of literary value. His casual references to Bhagvat Gita, the Mahabharata, the Upnishada and other ancient and religious writings of this country are an evidence of an intellectual interest rare among English literary critics. His reference to Bhagvad Gita as a book containing one of the criteria—"disinterestedness"—of culture seems to be a peculiarly Western conception. He doubts whether "we have sufficiently developed the ideas of psycho-analysis to make fruitful parallel possible between them and the ideas contained in Patanjali. Psycho-analysis, as the name indicates, is more concerned with analysis than with synthesis, and "Yoga" whose dominant idea is re-union or synthesis, appears to be rather a compliment than an analogue of psycho-analysis in the broad sense." This is sufficient to give the curious an idea of the method by which Mr. Orage utilises the knowledge of the past and present, the knowledge acquired by Western savants and Eastern philosophers for the elucidation of modern problems. It is at all events clear proof of the free intelligence for which he pleads so eloquently. It is not here, necessary to enumerate the various subjects which he treats with uncommon originality and independence. His antidote for what he calls newspaper poisoning is really worth a trial and it appears to be indeed very effective. His treatment of AE's "Candle of Vision" is particularly instructive and his discussion of American problems contains much that would be instructive to literary men on both sides of the Atlantic. This is his instructive observation—"That the moral cant of a particuar age tends to represent the economic interest of the dominant class is a truism but there is a world of difference between moral cant and morality and the latter is as uniform throughout all history as the former is variable."

## TEACHING OF SCIENCE

BUREAU OF EDUCATION—INDIA.—Pamphlet No. 12. Science teaching in England. By H. Banister, B.Sc. (Indian Educational Service).

This little brochure is practically a synopsis of the reports on "Science teaching in Great Britain" by various committees appointed from year to year since 1851 by bodies interested in the advancement of science in Great Britain. The pamphlet gives a very clear idea of the activities of scientific bodies like the British Association and of the Board of Education. The general trend of all the committees so far appointed is th[illegible] the one unanim[illegible] and the stimulation of [illegible] of enquiry which is the possession of every uneducated child." The pamphlet gives the views of the committees regarding the types of techers to be selected for teaching various sciences, methods of teaching, need for experimental work by children, corelation of Sciences with other subjects, science Syllabuses—mainly for Physics, Chemistry and nature study time to be devoted to science teaching in schools and the fitting up of laboratories for different sciences like Physice and Chemistry. Mr. Banister has added to all this a chapter on "Applications to India," which should be carefully read by those who believe that the regeneration of India can only be in population to the growth of the scientific spirit of her peoples. This chapter could have been made more interesting and instructive by adding a few suggestions as regards the paramount duty of Government and of public bodies like the Mill Owners' Associations. Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Science Congress in matters of development and encouragement of Science teaching on proper lines in India.

The pamphlet is full of information and suggestions for those who are interested in the improvement of Science teaching in India and the purpose of the publication will be achieved only if what has been done for Great Britain is done for India.

## SEARCHLIGHT ON TURKISH DRAMA.

(Continued from previous page.)

It continues to pursue its avocations as in the past. This legend may have had its origin in the dispersal and capture of several Armenian bands operating in the neighbourhood of that town.

At Zeitoun a group of armed Armenians entrenched themselves in the barracks and refused to submit to the calls to surrender which were addressed to them. It became necessary, of course, to use armed force against them. Part of them managed to flee in arms. It was pursued and dispersed.

On the other hand wherever the Greeks and in general the Christians abstain from activities dangerous to the safety of the State, they are free to occupy themselves with their affairs. Many of them are employed in the public services and even in the army. Such are the facts stated in all sincerity. They may be resumed as follows:

### Resume of Facts.

The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey found itself under the necessity—

(1) of guarding against the danger of a Greek landing on the coast of the Black Sea, a landing certain to be facilitated by the Greeks established on that coast.

(2) to prevent the enrolment in the ranks of the Hellenic army of the Greeks of Anatolia, an enrolment contrary to the prescriptions of International Law.

(3) to defend the Muslim population of the coast against the attacks of Greek bands which, while waiting for the landing in order to join themselves to the Hellenic troops, helped the latter by roaming the country, and laying waste the Muslim villages of the coast in order to draw to them as many Turkish troops as possible and thus facilitate the work of the Hellenic army fighting in Asia Minor. After having long temporised the Government was obliged to take the following measures.—

(1) disarmament of the Greek population of the *littoral*.

(2) in face of the open rebellion which greeted that measure, the transfer to the interior of the country, in order to render them harmless, of all those who were jeopardising public security. It will be agreed that any other Government in existence would have acted in the same manner in the circumstances. Besides, every time there has been a question of punishment for crimes of high treason the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey has never made distinction between Mussulmans and Christians. It will be remembered with what vigour it has always dealt with Mussulmans who dared to entertain an understanding with the enemy or rebel against the legitimate authority which it holds from the national will.

### Appeal to go to Root of Evil.

Before concluding, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey thinks it his duty to add, while paying homage to the highly humanitarian spirit which presided at the composition of the telegram of the 4th instant of their Excellencies the Allied High Commissioners, that if it is really desired to put an end to the misfortunes which have fallen upon Asia Minor and Thrace, it is necessary to have the courage to go to the root of the evil, that is to say, to put an end to the Hellenic invasion. So long as an end is not put to that invasion, all palliatives that can be employed will be of no use. After an interval of two years the Report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry which in the autumn of 1919 travelled all over the Smyrna region, is as up-to-date as ever (*n'a rien perdu de son actualite*) and the solution which it recommended of simply restoring Smyrna to Turkey is still to-day the only one that has a chance of pacifying the East. It will be sufficient to extend that solution to Thrace, which then had not yet been occupied. The Turkish people is labouring with all its strength to attain these results. The sooner they are attained the better for all humanity.

(Sd.) YOUSSOF KEMAL,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

## DERAILMENT OF GOODS TRAIN

### TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF SERVICE ON G. I. P. LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

[illegible]RMINUS, G. I. P. R[illegible]

BOMBAY, July

Due to the derailment of 42 wagons on a down goods train between Oombermalli and Khardi 69 miles from Bombay, on the Thul Ghat Section, both the up and down main lines were blocked necessitating diversion of 2 up and 2 down mail trains and the down weekly postal expresses via Dhond and Manmad line. Single line working was introduced this morning when all trains resumed their normal route.

LATER.

One more mail and one express train were diverted *via* Dhond and Manmad line last night, as owing to unfavourable weather conditions it was not possible to resume through working till 10/30 hours this morning.

Trains are now being worked over the normal route.

## CALCUTTA CORPORATION

### QUESTION OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Calcutta Corporation to-day continued debate which has already lasted for some days on Calcutta Municipal Bill which makes complete change in the constitution of the Corporation and which has been submitted to that body for expression of its opinion. In course of to-day's proceedings questions of woman's suffrage, plura voting and communal representation were debated. The motion that words which had the effect of debarring women from voting be omitted from the bill, was proposed by the acting Chairman, but was opposed by Babu Amulyadhone Addy on the ground that most of the women in Calcutta were ileterate. He did not object to the European and Brahmo ladies being given franchise, but strongly objected to *purdanashin* ladies being allowed to vote. Mr. Pat Lovett pointed out that there was no intention of compelling the women to vote and another member remarked that 96 per cent of women were also illeterate. The suggestion that only women of forty years of age should be allowed to vote found no support and the motion for removal of disqualification of women was them put to the vote and carried by 21 votes to 4.

PLURAL VOTING.

On the question of plural voting some members expressed the opinion that gradual progress should be made towards its abolition and two motions to this effect were proposed. The general feeling, however, was in favour of its immediate abolition and the clause of the Bill which adopts the principle of one man vote was adopted. There was some debate on the motion that recommendation of the Special Committee that there should be no communal representation be adopted. Prince Akram Hussein moved an amendment that provision should be made for election of an adequate number of Mahammedan councillors, but it was defeated by 19 votes to 9 and the original motion on being put to the vote was also lost by 17 votes to 16.

## ROUTING OF IRREGULARS.

### 150 PRISONERS TAKEN AT WATER FORD,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

With the rout of the Irregulars at Waterford and Limerick both the flanks of the rebels army have been turned and their next stand is expected to take place at Cork.

The strength of the rebels in Munster is estimated at some thousands, but they are scattered throughout the province. A hundred and fifty prisoners were taken at Waterford and the Free State forces lost four killed and eleven wounded. There was a little damage to property owing to the swiftness of the Free State forces in preventing the rebels from exploding the mines laid in the occupied buildings. It is a different story about Limerick where the new barracks, ordnance depot and other important buildings are a mass of ruins as a result of the fires due to the explosion of many rebel mines.

The Free State troops in Waterford were received with wild scenes of joy. Many of the inhabitants were on the verge of starvation yet the Irregulars used tons of flour made up in sacks in place of sand-bags to defend their strongholds.

## ARMS RULES COMMITTEE.

### REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS URGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

Colonel Kaye, Director-General of Intelligence, giving evidence before the new Arms Rules Committee expressed his satisfaction with the existing rules except that all arms, should be registered and that revolvers and pistols should be licensed sparingly. He opposed any further liberal distribution of arms as it would endanger public safety by increase in the dacoities and violent crime.

Mr. L. N. Banfield of Walter Locke and Co., Lahore, who deals in ammunitions, considered the existing rules very confusing and urged an uniformity throughout India. He opposed exemptions as being inconsistent with democracy and asked that fees on revolvers and pistols be reduced. He strongly urged the necessity for a special department to deal with the administration of Arms Rules. He favoured annual licenses and pointed out that a dealer in ammunitions must insist on production of license.

Mr. Ganpat Rai, M.L.C. (Lahore), urged a removal of all restrictions in possession of arms except in the case of criminal tribes, thieves, convicts and others notified as undesirables.

## IN DIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPT.

(A[illegible]

SIMLA, July 22.

A resolution issued by the Government of India states that under paragraph 8 of the Education Resolution No. 190, dated the 14th of June, 1921, Overseas Pay is at present granted only to such officers of the Archaeological Department as are of the non-Indian domicile. The Government of India are, however, now pleased to extend the concession with effect from the 30th of April, 1921, to all officers of Indian domicile who were substantively holding permanent appointments in the Indian Archaeological Department on the 1st April, 1920, the date of introduction of Overseas pay in that department.

## AN EDITOR CHARGED WITH SEDITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day heard the case in which Pancha Sikhar Bhattacharjee, Editor, "Bande Mataram," a vernacular daily, is charged with sedition and promoting feelings of enmity. Before proceedings commenced the pleader for accused submitted that the subject matter of the charge was an article published in the paper based on the trial of Mr. C. R. Das in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as also the statement made by Mr. C. R. Das after his conviction. The pleader asked the Magistrate to move the Government to appoint an additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to try this case or to commit the accused to the High Court Sessions as he (the trying Magistrate) would be cited as a defence witnesses. The Magistrate refused the prayer and on the prayer of the pleader adjourned the case till the 8th August to enable the accused to move the High Court.

## ADMISSIONS TO SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The following four Indian candidates have been selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and will attend the course of commanding on 1st September, 1922:—Gurdip Singh, son of the late Risaldar-Major and Honorary Captain Ram Singh Sardar Bahadur; Ashgar Ali, son of M. Azizuddin, C.V.O., C.I.E., retired Deputy Commissioner, now Commissioner of Customs, Hyderabad (Deccan); Balwant Singh, son of S. Tara Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Gujrat (Punjab); and Sheikh Maqbul Hussain, son of Khan Bahadur Sheikh Riaz Hussain, C.I.E., Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Multan.

"Modern France," edited by A. Tilley, forming a companion volume to "Medieval France," designed on the same plan, will be published by the Cambridge University Press during the autumn.

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## ARMS RULES COMMITTEE.

### PLEA FOR MORE LICENSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 20.

Two non-official witnesses from the N.-W. Frontier side gave important evidence before the Arms Rules Committee to-day. Both urged the liberal distribution of arms in the parts of the country from which they came. Khan Mohamed Saifullah Khan, M.L.C., was examined first. He comes from Mianwali District in the Punjab and is a landlord himself representing rural district in the Punjab Council. He said the present system of granting licences entailed difficulties and should be improved. At the present, district authorities refused the issue of licenes even to entitled persons beyond a fixed number of arms in the district. This should not be so. Any entitled and desirable applicant should be freely allowed to possess a weapon. He pointed on that the districts of Mianwali, Izakhel and Dera Gazi Khan, though in the Punjab, were as much subject to raids and dacoities as the Frontier Province itself. These, therefore, require special privilege in the matter of arms. He fully believed that if villages were armed, dacoities would be reduced, because his experience had shown that the dacoits were afraid of attacking armed villages. How to arm them was an important question. He suggested that licences should be granted to approved persons for possession of magazine guns, excluding .303 rifle and also that in every village Government should freely distribute ordinary guns to about six persons, so that in time of peril the enemy may be resisted successfully.

PREVENTIVE AGAINST RAIDS.

Sir William Vincent: Do you think that a village with half a dozen weapons can resist armed dacoits, who some time come in large numbers, say about a couple of hundreds?

A: No, they never come in so large numbers. They hardly exceed twenty and a village which contains half a dozen good weapons can defy those raiders successfully.

Q: But why do you want magazine guns?

A: Because unless we are armed with more efficacious weapons than the dacoits, we cannot have the upper hand.

Q: But don't you think any further liberal distribution of arms in your district will mean increase in murders committed by participants in feuds?

A: I don't apprehend that, because I want arms should be given only to such people who will not misuse them.

Q: You know there is a large number of weapons distributed in the Frontier Province but has it tended to decrease dacoities?

A: But for the arms the dacoities would have been more numerous.

Q: How will you guard against these rifles and arms falling into hands of border raiders?

A: The possessor should be held responsible for his arm and in case of loss he should be charged twice its value or punished.

Questioned further witness said that the quantity of ammunition available under the existing rules was quite sufficient. He; however, pleaded that licences issued in his district should be valid for the whole of the Punjab and not the district only. He urged the reduction or existing fees and great extension of the list of exemptees. His complaint was that while in his district there was freedom in the matter of the possession of muzzle-loading gun, they could not practice its use on any occasion, except in meeting the dacoits. The result was that when dacoits came many villagers did not know how to handle their guns. This restriction should be removed. He agreed that the issue of revolvers be limited.

INCREASE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Mr. Lindsay asked whether extension of the list of exemptions would not take away the value of the privilege. Witness did not think so. On the other hand he thought Government would add to the number of its well-wishers.

Questioned by other members, Mr. Saifullah Khan said he had no objection to people in other districts of the Punjab being armed if the circumstances there were the same as in his district or if in future dacoities inreased there.

Nawab Ahmad Nawab Khan from Dera Ismail Khan was next examined. He comes from the frontier where every villager is free to possess arms. So in the case of his province no question arose regarding licenses. His representation was that weapons should be distributed freely to villagers on a much larger scale than at present. At least these should be doubled. In the case of very trustworthy persons there was no harm in giving magazine rifles or even .303 rifle. The number of arms especially in the neighbourhood of the hills must be very largely increased.

Sir William Vincent: Would not increase in the number of arms lead to increase in violent crime?

A: No. It will not lead much to crime, as it would lead to the maintenance of peace and tranquillity and protection of villages.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

H. Vishindas: Don't you think if villagers are more freely armed we will thereby increase the chances of raiders to steal away more weapons?

A: No. Arms are stolen only from those soldiers who form small convoys, etc., but experience has shown that dacoits never venture to come to a village which they know is armed. As a matter of fact the Chief Commissioner is now preparing a Scheme whereby we are going to instruct villagers in the use of firearms.

Q: Mr. Fyaz Khan, don't you think the political views of a person are considered in the matter of the grant of arms to him, say in the case of Khilafatists and Non-Cooperators?

A: As a matter of fact Khilafatists and Non-Cooperators never apply and I know of no case in my province in which a Non-cooperator has applied and has been refused arms. My position is that the grant of arms should be judged not by a person's political creed but by the fact whether he intends to keep peace and tranquillity and whether he is likely to cause any danger to the public by his behaviour. Arms should be given to persons who really need them and there should be every facility for getting them, provided their grant does not mean any danger to the public or to the administration. This maxim should guide the consideration of the grant of arms to any part of India.—

Witness was in favour of exemptions, thought that the circumstances of India did not allow following the system prevalent in England where anybody and everybody could get arms on payment of a fixed fee. In India the criterion should be the necessity for the weapon and the gentlemanly conduct of the applicant. A gentleman, he said, was one who was faithful to the Government and to the pub-

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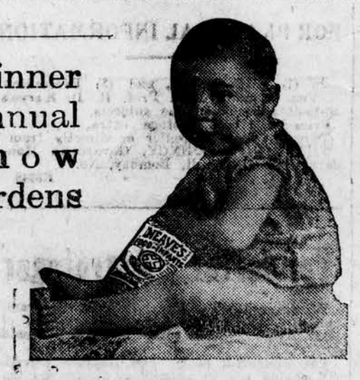

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